

**U.S. PATENT APPLICATION**

**for**

**THE USE OF 8-AMINO-ARYL-SUBSTITUTED IMIDAZOPYRAZINES  
AS KINASE INHBITORS**

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**THE USE OF 8-AMINO-ARYL-SUBSTITUTED IMIDAZOPYRAZINES  
AS KINASE INHBITORS**

**Cross Reference to Related Application**

[0001] This application claims priority U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/448,114, filed February 20, 2003, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety and for all purposes.

**Field of Invention**

[0002] The present invention relates to certain 8-amino-aryl-substituted imidazopyrazines which modulate the activity of protein kinases ("PKs"). The compounds of this invention are therefore useful in treating disorders related to abnormal PK activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds, methods of treating diseases utilizing pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds and methods of preparing them are also disclosed.

**State of the Art**

[0003] PKs are enzymes that catalyze the phosphorylation of hydroxy groups on tyrosine, serine and threonine residues of proteins. The consequences of this seemingly simple activity are staggering; cell growth, differentiation and proliferation, i.e., virtually all aspects of cell life in one way or another depend on PK activity. Furthermore, abnormal PK activity has been related to a host of disorders, ranging from relatively non-life threatening diseases such as psoriasis to extremely virulent diseases such as glioblastoma (brain cancer).

[0004] The PKs can be conveniently broken down into two classes, the protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs) and the serine-threonine kinases (STKs).

[0005] One of the prime aspects of PTK activity is their involvement with growth factor receptors. Growth factor receptors are cell-surface proteins. When bound by a growth factor ligand, growth factor receptors are converted to an active form which interacts with proteins on the inner surface of a cell membrane. This leads

to phosphorylation on tyrosine residues of the receptor and other proteins and to the formation inside the cell of complexes with a variety of cytoplasm signaling molecules that, in turn, effect numerous cellular responses such as cell division (proliferation), cell differentiation, cell growth, expression of metabolic effects to the extracellular microenvironment, etc. For a more complete discussion, see Schlessinger and Ullrich, Neuron, 9:303-391 (1992) which is incorporated by reference, including any drawings, as if fully set forth herein.

[0006] Growth factor receptors with PTK activity are known as receptor tyrosine kinases ("RTKs"). They comprise a large family of transmembrane receptors with diverse biological activity. At present, at least nineteen (19) distinct subfamilies of RTKs have been identified. An example of these is the subfamily designated the "HER" RTKs, which include EGFR (epithelial growth factor receptor), HER2, HER3 and HER4. These RTKs consist of an extracellular glycosylated ligand binding domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular cytoplasm catalytic domain that can phosphorylate tyrosine residues on proteins.

[0007] Another RTK subfamily consists of insulin receptor (IR), insulin-like growth factor I receptor (IGF-1R) and insulin receptor related receptor (IRR). IR and IGF-1R interact with insulin, IGF-I and IGF-II to form a heterotetramer of two entirely extracellular glycosylated  $\alpha$  subunits and two  $\beta$  subunits which cross the cell membrane and which contain the tyrosine kinase domain.

[0008] A third RTK subfamily is referred to as the platelet derived growth factor receptor ("PDGFR") group, which includes PDGFR $\alpha$ , PDGFR $\beta$ , CSFIR, c-kit and c-fms. These receptors consist of glycosylated extracellular domains composed of variable numbers of immunoglobulin-like loops and an intracellular domain wherein the tyrosine kinase domain is interrupted by unrelated amino acid sequences.

[0009] Another group which, because of its similarity to the PDGFR subfamily, is sometimes subsumed into the later group is the fetus liver kinase ("flk") receptor subfamily. This group is believed to be made up of kinase insert domain-

receptor fetal liver kinase-1 (KDR/FLK-1, VEGF-R2), flk-1R, flk-4 and fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1).

[0010] A further member of the tyrosine kinase growth factor receptor family is the fibroblast growth factor ("FGF") receptor subgroup. This group consists of four receptors, FGFR1-4, and seven ligands, FGF1-7. While not yet well defined, it appears that the receptors consist of a glycosylated extracellular domain containing a variable number of immunoglobulin-like loops and an intracellular domain in which the tyrosine kinase sequence is interrupted by regions of unrelated amino acid sequences.

[0011] Still another member of the tyrosine kinase growth factor receptor family is the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF") receptor subgroup. VEGF is a dimeric glycoprotein similar to PDGF but has different biological functions and target cell specificity *in vivo*. In particular, VEGF is presently thought to play an essential role in vasculogenesis and angiogenesis.

[0012] A more complete listing of the known RTK subfamilies is described in Plowman et al., DN&P, 7(6):334-339 (1994) which is incorporated by reference, including any drawings, as if fully set forth herein.

[0013] In addition to the RTKs, there also exists a family of entirely intracellular PTKs called "non-receptor tyrosine kinases" or "cellular tyrosine kinases." This latter designation, abbreviated "CTK," will be used herein. CTKs do not contain extracellular and transmembrane domains. At present, over 24 CTKs in 11 subfamilies (Src, Frk, Btk, Csk, Abl, Zap70, Fes, Fps, Fak, Jak and Ack) have been identified. The Src subfamily appear so far to be the largest group of CTKs and includes Src, Yes, Fyn, Lyn, Lck, Blk, Hck, Fgr and Yrk. For a more detailed discussion of CTKs, see Bolen, Oncogene, 8:2025-2031 (1993), which is incorporated by reference, including any drawings, as if fully set forth herein.

[0014] The serine/threonine kinases, STKs, like the CTKs, are predominantly intracellular although there are a few receptor kinases of the STK type. STKs are the most common of the cytosolic kinases; i.e., kinases that perform their function in that

part of the cytoplasm other than the cytoplasmic organelles and cytoskelton. The cytosol is the region within the cell where much of the cell's intermediary metabolic and biosynthetic activity occurs; e.g., it is in the cytosol that proteins are synthesized on ribosomes.

[0015] RTKs, CTKs and STKs have all been implicated in a host of pathogenic conditions including, significantly, cancer. Other pathogenic conditions which have been associated with PTKs include, without limitation, psoriasis, hepatic cirrhosis, diabetes, angiogenesis, restenosis, ocular diseases, rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory disorders, immunological disorders such as autoimmune disease, cardiovascular disease such as atherosclerosis and a variety of renal disorders.

[0016] With regard to cancer, two of the major hypotheses advanced to explain the excessive cellular proliferation that drives tumor development relate to functions known to be PK regulated. That is, it has been suggested that malignant cell growth results from a breakdown in the mechanisms that control cell division and/or differentiation. It has been shown that the protein products of a number of proto-oncogenes are involved in the signal transduction pathways that regulate cell growth and differentiation. These protein products of proto-oncogenes include the extracellular growth factors, transmembrane growth factor PTK receptors (RTKs), cytoplasmic PTKs (CTKs) and cytosolic STKs, discussed above.

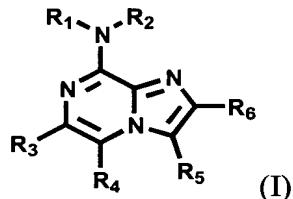
[0017] In view of the apparent link between PK-related cellular activities and wide variety of human disorders, it is no surprise that a great deal of effort is being expended in an attempt to identify ways to modulate PK activity. Some of this effort has involved biomimetic approaches using large molecules patterned on those involved in the actual cellular processes (e.g., mutant ligands (U.S. Patent No. 4,966,849); soluble receptors and antibodies (App. No. WO 94/10202, Kendall and Thomas, Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci., 90:10705-09 (1994), Kim, et al., Nature, 362:841-844 (1993)); RNA ligands (Jelinek, et al., Biochemistry, 33:10450-56); Takano, et al., Mol. Bio. Cell 4:358A (1993); Kinsella, et al., Exp. Cell Res. 199:56-62 (1992); Wright, et al., J. Cellular Phys., 152:448-57) and tyrosine kinase inhibitors (WO

94/03427; WO 92/21660; WO 91/15495; WO 94/14808; U.S. Pat. No. 5,330,992; Mariani, et al., Proc. Am. Assoc. Cancer Res., 35:2268 (1994)).

[0018] In addition to the above, attempts have been made to identify small molecules which act as PK inhibitors. For example, bis- monocyclic, bicyclic and heterocyclic aryl compounds (PCT WO 92/20642), vinyleneazaindole derivatives (PCT WO 94/14808) and 1-cyclopropyl-4-pyridylquinolones (U.S. Pat. No. 5,330,992) have been described as tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Styryl compounds (U.S. Pat. No. 5,217,999), styryl-substituted pyridyl compounds (U.S. Pat. No. 5,302,606), quinazoline derivatives (EP App. No. 0 566 266 A1), selenaindoles and selenides (PCT WO 94/03427), tricyclic polyhydroxylic compounds (PCT WO 92/21660) and benzylphosphonic acid compounds (PCT WO 91/15495) have all been described as PTK inhibitors useful in the treatment of cancer.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0019] One embodiment of the invention relates to a compound of formula I:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -C(O)R<sub>7</sub>, -OR<sub>7</sub> or -C(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> wherein the alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl groups may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl, halogen, -OH, -OR<sub>7</sub>, a heteroalicyclic group, and a trihaloalkyl group;

R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, halo, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heteroalicyclic, -OH, -OR<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>C(O)OR<sub>7</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>7</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>C(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -C(S)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -C(O)R<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)R<sub>8</sub>, -NHC(O)OR<sub>8</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)NR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -OC(O)OR<sub>7</sub>, -OC(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, CN and NO<sub>2</sub>, wherein the alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl and heteroalicyclic groups may be further substituted with

one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy or protected hydroxy,  $-\text{OR}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C(O)R}_8$ , aryl,  $-\text{C(O)OR}_7$ , cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy,  $-\text{C(O)R}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C(O)OR}_8$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C(O)NR}_9\text{R}_8$ ,  $-\text{C(O)NR}_7\text{R}_8$  and  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$ ;

$\text{R}_5$  is selected from the group consisting of H, aryl, or halo, wherein the aryl group may be further substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy or protected hydroxy,  $-\text{OR}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$ ,

$-\text{NR}_7\text{C(O)R}_8$ , aryl,  $-\text{C(O)OR}_7$ , cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy,  $-\text{C(O)R}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C(O)OR}_8$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C(O)NR}_9\text{R}_8$ ,  $-\text{C(O)NR}_7\text{R}_8$  and  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$ ;

wherein at least one of  $\text{R}_3$ ,  $\text{R}_4$  and  $\text{R}_5$  is an aryl;

$\text{R}_6$  is H;

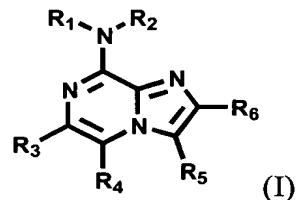
$\text{R}_7$ ,  $\text{R}_8$  and  $\text{R}_9$  are independently H, alkyl, aralkyl, heterocycloalkyl or aryl, wherein the alkyl and aryl may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, trifluoroalkyl,  $-\text{OH}$ , alkoxy, amino,  $-\text{NO}_2$  and  $-\text{CN}$ ;

alternatively,  $\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$  can form a 5 - 7 membered heteroalicyclic ring, a 5 - 6 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein the heteroalicyclic ring may further contain no more than 4 of the heteroatoms (N, O, or S), and the cyclic structure formed about  $\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$  may be substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, heteroalicyclic, aryl, heteroaryl and halo; and

wherein  $n = 0 - 3$ ;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0020] Another embodiment relates to a compound of the formula I:



wherein  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  are each independently H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl,  $-\text{C(O)R}_7$ ,  $-\text{OR}_7$  or  $-\text{C(O)NR}_7\text{R}_8$  wherein the alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl groups may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the

group consisting of aryl, halogen,  $-\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{OR}_7$ , a heteroalicyclic group, and a trihaloalkyl group;

$\text{R}_3$  and  $\text{R}_4$  are each H;

$\text{R}_5$  is aryl, wherein the aryl group may be further substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy or protected hydroxy,  $-\text{OR}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_8$ , aryl,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_7$ , cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}_8$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}_7$ ,  $-\text{NR}_7\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}_9\text{R}_8$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$  and

$-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$ ;

$\text{R}_6$  is H;

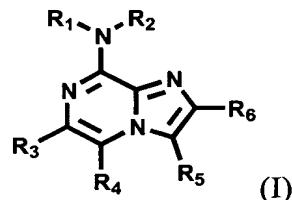
$\text{R}_7$ ,  $\text{R}_8$  and  $\text{R}_9$  are independently H, alkyl or aryl, wherein the alkyl and aryl may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, trifluoroalkyl,  $-\text{OH}$ , alkoxy, amino,  $-\text{NO}_2$  and  $-\text{CN}$ ;

alternatively,  $\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$  can form a 5 - 7 membered heteroalicyclic ring, a 5 - 6 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein the heteroalicyclic ring may further contain no more than four heteroatoms (N, O, or S), and the cyclic structure formed about  $\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$  may be substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, heteroalicyclic, aryl, heteroaryl and halo; and

wherein  $n = 0 - 3$ ;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0021] In a further embodiment of the invention are compounds of formula I:



wherein  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  are each independently H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_7$ ,  $-\text{OR}_7$  or  $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NR}_7\text{R}_8$  wherein the alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl groups may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl, halogen,  $-\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{OR}_7$ , a heteroalicyclic group, and a trihaloalkyl group;

$R_3$  is aryl, wherein the aryl group may be further substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy or protected hydroxy,  $-OR_7$ ,  $-NR_7R_8$ ,  $-NR_7C(O)R_8$ , aryl,  $-C(O)OR_7$ , cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy,  $-C(O)R_7$ ,  $-NR_7C(O)OR_8$ ,  $-SO_2R_7$ ,  $-NR_7C(O)NR_9R_8$ ,  $-C(O)NR_7R_8$  and  $-SO_2NR_7R_8$ ;

$R_4$  is H;

$R_5$  is selected from the group consisting of H, aryl or halo, wherein the aryl group may be further substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy or protected hydroxy,  $-OR_7$ ,  $-NR_7R_8$ ,  $-NR_7C(O)R_8$ , aryl,  $-C(O)OR_7$ , cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy,  $-C(O)R_7$ ,  $-NR_7C(O)OR_8$ ,  $-SO_2R_7$ ,  $-NR_7C(O)NR_9R_8$ ,  $-C(O)NR_7R_8$  and  $-SO_2NR_7R_8$ ;

$R_6$  is H;

$R_7$ ,  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  are independently H, alkyl or aryl, wherein the alkyl and aryl may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, trifluoroalkyl,  $-OH$ , alkoxy, amino,  $-NO_2$  and  $-CN$ ;

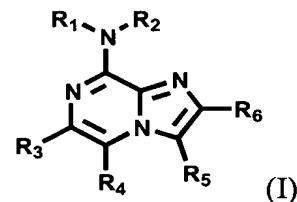
alternatively,  $NR_7R_8$  can form a 5 - 7 membered heteroalicyclic ring, a 5 - 6 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein the heteroalicyclic ring may further contain no more than four heteroatoms (N, O, or S), and the cyclic structure formed about  $NR_7R_8$  may be substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, heteroalicyclic, aryl, heteroaryl and halo; and

wherein  $n = 0 - 3$ ;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0022] In yet another embodiment of the invention are compounds of formula

I:



wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are each independently H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -C(O)R<sub>7</sub>, -OR<sub>7</sub> or -C(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> wherein the alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl groups may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of aryl, halogen, -OH, -OR<sub>7</sub>, a heteroalicyclic group, and a trihaloalkyl group;

R<sub>3</sub> is H;

R<sub>4</sub> is aryl, wherein the aryl group may be further substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy or protected hydroxy, -OR<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)R<sub>8</sub>, aryl, -C(O)OR<sub>7</sub>, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, -C(O)R<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)OR<sub>8</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)NR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -C(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> and -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>;

R<sub>5</sub> is selected from the group consisting of H, aryl or halo, wherein the aryl group may be further substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxy or protected hydroxy, -OR<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)R<sub>8</sub>, aryl, -C(O)OR<sub>7</sub>, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, -C(O)R<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)OR<sub>8</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>7</sub>, -NR<sub>7</sub>C(O)NR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>8</sub>, -C(O)NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> and -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>;

R<sub>6</sub> is H;

R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are independently H, alkyl or aryl, wherein the alkyl and aryl may be further substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, trifluoroalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, amino, -NO<sub>2</sub> and -CN;

alternatively, NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> can form a 5 - 7 membered heteroalicyclic ring, a 5 - 6 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein the heteroalicyclic ring may further contain no more than four heteroatoms (N, O, or S), and the cyclic structure formed about NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> may be substituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, heteroalicyclic, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, dialkylaminoalkyl and halo; and

wherein n = 0 - 3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0023] In a one embodiment of the present invention,  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  are optionally substituted aryl in the compounds of formula I.

[0024] Preferred examples of compounds of formula (I) include, but are not limited to one of the following:

Methyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
3-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine,  
3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine,  
N-[4-(4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide,  
N-[4-(8-Amino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide,  
(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Dimethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Isopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Isopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Butyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Ethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
(2-Morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Benzyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
2-(3-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamino)-ethanol,  
1-Butyl-3-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-urea,  
N-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,  
N-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,  
2,6-Dimethyl-4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine,  
Cyclopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(2-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,

(3-Biphenyl-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
[3-(2-Benzyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[3-(3-Isopropyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-tert-Butyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Cyclohexyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-benzoic acid,  
3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4-yl)-benzoic acid,  
Methyl-(3-o-tolyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester,  
Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
[3-(2,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
(3-Biphenyl-4-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
(3-Biphenyl-3-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Benzyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-(3-naphthalen-1-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
N-[3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]acetamide,  
Methyl-[3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(3-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-{3-[3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl}-amine,  
3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
[3-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,

[3-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
(3-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(2-Methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
[3-(4-Benzyl-3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Isopropyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-  
amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-benzoic acid,  
Methyl-{3-[4-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-  
yl}-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-{3-[4-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-  
8-yl}-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-  
amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid  
benzyl ester,  
N-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,  
[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-(3-naphthalen-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-benzoic acid,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
Methyl-{3-[3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-  
yl}-amine,  
[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,

3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-N-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-benzamide,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-N-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-benzamide,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-N-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-benzamide,  
1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,  
(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,  
(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,  
(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,  
1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,  
(S)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,  
(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,  
1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,  
4-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,  
1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,  
4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide  
(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(R)-2-Dimethylaminomethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

(R)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

[5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,

Methyl-(5-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,

Methyl-(5-thiophen-3-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,

4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-5-yl)-phenol,

N-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-5-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,

[3,5-Bis-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
(3,5-Diphenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-(6-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-6-yl)-phenol,  
6-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine and  
Dimethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-5-yl-amine,  
or a prodrug or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Preferred compounds of the present invention include the following:

Methyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Ethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester,

[3-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,

3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
[3-(4-Benzylxy-3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester,

[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-(3-naphthalen-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

(S)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

4-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

(R)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea and

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

or a prodrug or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0025] The present invention contemplates a pharmaceutical composition, comprising a compound, of Formula (I) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

[0026] The present invention also encompassed a method for the modulation of the catalytic activity of a protein kinase comprising contacting the protein kinase with a compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound of Formula (I).

[0027] In the method of modulation of catalytic acitivity of a protein kinase, the protein kinase is selected from the group consisting of a receptor tyrosine kinase, a non-receptor tyrosine kinase and a serine-threonine kinase.

[0028] The present invention also contemplates a method for treating or preventing a protein kinase related disorder in an organism comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound of formula (I) and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient to the organism.

[0029] In the another embodiment of the inventive method of treating or preventing a protein kinase related disorder in an organism, the protein kinase related disorder is selected from the group consisting of a receptor tyrosine kinase related

disorder, a non-receptor tyrosine kinase related disorder and a serine-threonine kinase related disorder.

[0030] In another embodiment of the inventive method of treating or preventing a protein kinase related disorder in an organism, the protein kinase related disorder is selected from the group consisting of an PDGFR related disorder and a flk related disorder.

[0031] In another embodiment of the inventive method of treating or preventing a protein kinase related disorder in an organism, the protein kinase related disorder is a cancer selected from the group consisting of squamous cell carcinoma, astrocytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, glioblastoma, lung cancer, bladder cancer, head and neck cancer, melanoma, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, breast cancer, small-cell lung cancer, glioma, colorectal cancer, genitourinary cancer and gastrointestinal cancer.

[0032] In another embodiment of the inventive method of treating or preventing a protein kinase related disorder in an organism, the protein kinase related disorder is selected from the group consisting of diabetes, an autoimmune disorder, a hyperproliferation disorder, restenosis, fibrosis (including pulmonary fibrosis), psoriasis, von Heppel-Lindau disease, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, angiogenesis, an inflammatory disorder, an immunological disorder and a cardiovascular disorder.

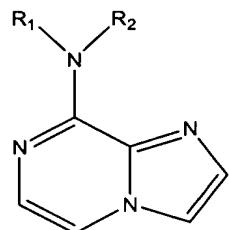
[0033] In a preferred embodiment of the inventive methods, the organism treated is a human.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

##### Definitions

[0034] Unless otherwise stated the following terms used in the specification and claims have the meanings discussed below:

“8-amino-imidazopyrazine” refers to a molecule having the chemical structure:



[0035] “Pharmaceutically acceptable salt” or “pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof” refers to those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the free bases and which are obtained by reaction with inorganic or organic acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, acetic acid, benzenesulfonic acid (besylate), benzoic acid, camphorsulfonic acid, citric acid, fumaric acid, gluconic acid, glutamic acid, isethionic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, malic acid, mandelic acid, mucic acid, pamoic acid, pantothenic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, and the like.

[0036] A “pharmaceutical composition” refers to a mixture of one or more of the compounds described herein, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, with other chemical components, such as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients. The purpose of a pharmaceutical composition is to facilitate administration of a compound to an organism.

[0037] As used herein, a “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier” refers to a carrier or diluent that does not cause significant irritation to an organism and does not abrogate the biological activity and properties of the administered compound.

[0038] An “excipient” refers to an inert substance added to a pharmaceutical composition to further facilitate administration of a compound. Examples, without limitation, of excipients include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars and types of starch, cellulose derivatives (including microcrystalline cellulose), gelatin, vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols, diluents, granulating agents, lubricants, binders, disintegrating agents, and the like.

[0039] “Alkyl” refers to a saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon including straight chain, branched chain or cyclic groups. Preferably, the alkyl group has 1 to 20 carbon atoms (whenever a numerical range; *e.g.*, “1-20”, is stated herein, it means that the group, in this case the alkyl group, may contain 1 carbon atom, 2 carbon atoms, 3 carbon atoms, *etc.* up to and including 20 carbon atoms). More preferably, it is a medium size alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Most preferably, it is a lower alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms. The alkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituent group is preferably one or more individually selected from halogen, -hydroxy, -COR’, -COOR’, OCOR’, -CONRR’, -RNCOR’, -NRR’, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR’, -SOR’, -SO<sub>2</sub>R’, -SO<sub>2</sub>OR’, -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR’, thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R’, perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl. R and R’ are independently H, alkyl, or aryl, wherein alkyl or aryl may be further substituted with halogen, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>N(R’)<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R”, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OR”, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OC(O)R”, alkoxy carbonyl, aryloxy carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, a heteroalicyclic ring, aryl, alkoxy, -OCZ<sub>3</sub>, aryloxy, C(O)NH<sub>2</sub> or heteroaryl. R” is H, alkyl or aryl and n is 0 - 3.

[0040] “Alkenyl” refers to an aliphatic hydrocarbon having at least one carbon-carbon double bond, including straight chain, branched chain or cyclic groups having at least one carbon-carbon double bond. Preferably, the alkenyl group has 2 to

20 carbon atoms (whenever a numerical range; *e.g.*, “2-20”, is stated herein, it means that the group, in this case the alkenyl group, may contain 2 carbon atoms, 3 carbon atoms, *etc.* up to and including 20 carbon atoms). More preferably, it is a medium size alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms. Most preferably, it is a lower alkenyl having 2 to 6 carbon atoms. The alkenyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituent group is preferably one or more individually selected from halogen, -hydroxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, wherein R and R' are defined herein.

[0041] “Alkynyl” refers to an aliphatic hydrocarbon having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond, including straight chain, branched chain or cyclic groups having at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. Preferably, the alkenyl group has 2 to 20 carbon atoms (whenever a numerical range; *e.g.*, “2-20”, is stated herein, it means that the group, in this case the alkynyl group, may contain 2 carbon atoms, 3 carbon atoms, *etc.* up to and including 20 carbon atoms). More preferably, it is a medium size alkynyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms. Most preferably, it is a lower alkynyl having 2 to 6 carbon atoms. The alkynyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituent group is preferably one or more individually selected from halogen, -hydroxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, wherein R and R' are defined herein.

[0042] A “cycloalkyl” group refers to an all-carbon monocyclic or fused ring (*i.e.*, rings which share an adjacent pair of carbon atoms) group wherein one or more of the rings does not have a completely conjugated pi-electron system. Examples, without limitation, of cycloalkyl groups are cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclopentene, cyclohexane, adamantine, cyclohexadiene, cycloheptane and,

cycloheptatriene. A cycloalkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituent group is preferably one or more individually selected from halogen, -hydroxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, wherein R and R' are defined herein.

[0043] An "aryl" group refers to an all-carbon monocyclic or fused-ring polycyclic (*i.e.*, rings which share adjacent pairs of carbon atoms) groups having a completely conjugated pi-electron system. Examples, without limitation, of aryl groups are phenyl, naphthalenyl and anthracenyl. The aryl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituted group is preferably one or more selected halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -OCZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, wherein R and R' are defined herein.

[0044] An "aralkyl" group refers to an aryl group bonded to an alkyl moiety. Examples, without limitation, include benzyl, styryl and ethylbenzene. The aralkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituted group is preferably one or more selected halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -OCZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, wherein R and R' are defined herein.

[0045] As used herein, a "heteroaryl" group refers to a monocyclic or fused ring (*i.e.*, rings which share an adjacent pair of atoms) group having in the ring(s) one

or more atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and, in addition, having a completely conjugated pi-electron system. Examples, without limitation, of heteroaryl groups are pyrrole, furan, thiophene, imidazole, oxazole, thiazole, pyrazole, pyridine, pyrimidine, quinoline, isoquinoline, purine and carbazole. The heteroaryl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituted group is preferably one or more selected from halogen, -hydroxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, where Z is halogen, wherein R and R' are defined herein.

[0046] A “heteroalicyclic ring” or “heteroalicyclic” group refers to a monocyclic or fused ring group having in the ring(s) one or more atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. The rings may also have one or more double bonds. However, the rings may not have a completely conjugated pi-electron system. The heteroalicyclic ring may be substituted or unsubstituted. The heteroalicyclic ring may contain one or more oxo groups. When substituted, the substituted group(s) is preferably one or more selected halogen, hydroxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, wherein R and R' are defined herein. A heteroalicyclic group that is not contemplated in the preferred embodiments of the present invention is 4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole.

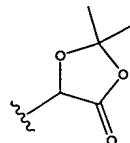
[0047] A “heteroalicycloalkyl” group refers to a heteroalicyclic ring bonded to an alkyl moiety. Examples include without limitation -CH<sub>2</sub>-morpholinyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-pyrrolidinyl and -CH<sub>2</sub>-piperazinyl. The heteroalicycloalkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted. When substituted, each substituted group is preferably one or more selected halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, -COR', -COOR', OCOR', -CONRR', -RNCOR', -NRR', -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -CZ<sub>3</sub>, -OCZ<sub>3</sub>, -SR', -SOR', -SO<sub>2</sub>R', -SO<sub>2</sub>OR', -SO<sub>2</sub>NRR', thiocarbonyl, -RNSO<sub>2</sub>R', perfluoroalkyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl.

thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, silyl, ammonium, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroalicyclic, heteroaryl and aryl, wherein R and R' are defined herein.

[0048] Z refers to a halogen group selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

[0049] A "hydroxy" group refers to an -OH group.

[0050] A "protected hydroxy" group refers to a -OR, where the R is a protecting group, with a diol substituted compound a single protecting group can be



used to form, e.g., a dioxolone (e.g.,

[0051] An "alkoxy" group refers to both an -O-alkyl and an -O-cycloalkyl group, as defined herein.

[0052] An "alkoxycarbonyl" refers to a -C(O)-OR.

[0053] An "aminocarbonyl" refers to a -C(O)-NRR'.

[0054] An "aryloxycarbonyl" refers to -C(O)-Oaryl.

[0055] An "aryloxy" group refers to both an -O-aryl and an -O-heteroaryl group, as defined herein.

[0056] An "arylalkyl" group refers to -alkyl-aryl, where alkyl and aryl are defined herein.

[0057] An "arylsulfonyl" group refers to a -S(O)n-aryl, wherein n is 0-2.

[0058] An "alkylsulfonyl" group refers to a -S(O)n-alkyl, wherein n is 0-2.

[0059] A "heteroaryloxy" group refers to a heteroaryl-O- group with heteroaryl as defined herein.

[0060] A "heteroalicycloxy" group refers to a heteroalicyclic-O- group with heteroalicyclic as defined herein.

[0061] A "carbonyl" group refers to a -C(=O).

[0062] An "aldehyde" group refers to -C(=O)-R group where R is hydrogen.

[0063] A "thiocarbonyl" group refers to a -C(=S)-R group.

[0064] A "trihalomethanecarbonyl" group refers to a  $Z_3C-C(O)-$  group.

[0065] A "C-carboxyl" group refers to a -C(O)O-R groups.

[0066] An "O-carboxyl" group refers to a R-C(O)O- group.

[0067] A "carboxylic acid" group refers to a C-carboxyl group in which R is hydrogen.

[0068] A "halo" or "halogen" group refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

[0069] A "trihalomethyl" or a "trihaloalkyl" group refers to a  $-(CZ_2)_n-CZ_3$  group, where n is 0 or greater.

[0070] A "trihalomethanesulfonyl" group refers to a  $Z_3CS(O)_2$  group.

[0071] A "trihalomethanesulfonamido" group refers to a  $Z_3CS(O)_2NR-$  group.

[0072] A "sulfinyl" group refers to a -S(O)-R group.

[0073] A "sulfonyl" group refers to a -S(O)<sub>2</sub>R group.

[0074] An "S-sulfonamido" group refers to a -S(O)<sub>2</sub>NRR' group.

[0075] An "N-Sulfonamido" group refers to a -NR-S(O)<sub>2</sub>R group.

[0076] An "O-carbamyl" group refers to a -OC(O)NRR' group.

[0077] An "N-carbamyl" group refers to a  $\text{ROC(O)NRR}'$  group.

[0078] An "O-thiocarbamyl" group refers to a  $-\text{OC(S)NRR}'$  group.

[0079] An "N-thiocarbamyl" group refers to a  $\text{ROC(S)NR}'-$  group.

[0080] An "amino" group refers to an  $-\text{NH}_2$  or an  $-\text{NRR}'$  group.

[0081] A "C-amido" group refers to a  $-\text{C(O)NRR}'$  group.

[0082] An "N-amido" group refers to a  $\text{R}'\text{C(O)NR}-$  group.

[0083] A "nitro" group refers to a  $-\text{NO}_2$  group.

[0084] A "cyano" group refers to a  $-\text{CN}$  group.

[0085] A "silyl" group refers to a  $-\text{Si(R)}_3$  group.

[0086] A "phosphonyl" group refers to a  $\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{OR})_2$  group.

[0087] Compounds that have the same molecular formula but differ in the nature or sequence of bonding of their atoms or the arrangement of their atoms in space are termed "isomers". Isomers that differ in the arrangement of their atoms in space are termed "stereoisomers."

[0088] Stereoisomers that are not mirror images of one another are termed "diastereomers" and those that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other are termed "enantiomers". When a compound has an asymmetric center, for example, it is bonded to four different groups, a pair of enantiomers is possible. An enantiomer can be characterized by the absolute configuration of its asymmetric center and is described by the R- and S-sequencing rules of Cahn and Prelog, or by the manner in which the molecule rotates the plane of polarized light and designated as dextrorotatory or levorotatory (i.e., as (+) or (-)-isomers respectively). A chiral compound can exist as either individual enantiomer or as a mixture thereof. A mixture containing equal proportions of the enantiomers is called a "racemic mixture".

[0089] The compounds of this invention may possess one or more asymmetric centers; such compounds can therefore be produced as individual (R)- or (S)- stereoisomers or as mixtures thereof. Unless indicated otherwise, the description or naming of a particular compound in the specification and claims is intended to include both individual enantiomers and mixtures, racemic or otherwise, thereof. The methods for the determination of stereochemistry and the separation of stereoisomers are well-known in the art (*see* discussion in Chapter 4 of "Advanced Organic Chemistry", 4th edition J. March, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1992).

[0090] The compounds of Formula (I) may exhibit the phenomena of tautomerism and structural isomerism. For example, the compounds described herein may adopt an E or a Z configuration about any double bond in the molecule. This invention encompasses any tautomeric or structural isomeric form and mixtures thereof which possess the ability to modulate RTK, CTK and/or STK activity and is not limited to any one tautomeric or structural isomeric form.

[0091] A "pharmaceutical composition" refers to a mixture of one or more of the compounds described herein, or physiologically/pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof, with other chemical components, such as physiologically/pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients. The purpose of a pharmaceutical composition is to facilitate administration of a compound to an organism.

[0092] The compound of Formula (I) may also act as a prodrug. A "prodrug" refers to an agent which is converted into the parent drug in vivo. Prodrugs are often useful because, in some situations, they may be easier to administer than the parent drug. They may, for instance, be bioavailable by oral administration whereas the parent drug is not. The prodrug may also have improved solubility in pharmaceutical compositions over the parent drug. An example, without limitation, of a prodrug would be a compound of the present invention which is administered as an ester (the "prodrug") to facilitate transmittal across a cell membrane where water solubility is

detrimental to mobility but then is metabolically hydrolyzed to the carboxylic acid, the active entity, once inside the cell where water solubility is beneficial.

[0093] A further example of a prodrug might be a short polypeptide, for example, without limitation, a 2 - 10 amino acid polypeptide, bonded through a terminal amino group to a carboxy group of a compound of this invention wherein the polypeptide is hydrolyzed or metabolized in vivo to release the active molecule. The prodrugs of a compound of Formula (I) are within the scope of this invention.

[0094] Additionally, it is contemplated that a compound of Formula (I) would be metabolized by enzymes in the body of the organism such as a human being to generate a metabolite that can modulate the activity of the protein kinases. Such metabolites are within the scope of the present invention.

[0095] As used herein, a "physiologically/pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a carrier or diluent that does not cause significant irritation to an organism and does not abrogate the biological activity and properties of the administered compound.

[0096] An "pharmaceutically acceptable excipient" refers to an inert substance added to a pharmaceutical composition to further facilitate administration of a compound. Examples, without limitation, of excipients include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars and types of starch, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, vegetable oils and polyethylene glycols.

[0097] A general definition of "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" is set forth above. Furthermore, the term refers to those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the parent compound. Such salts include:

[0098] (1) acid addition salt which is obtained by reaction of the free base of the parent compound with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, and perchloric acid and the like, or with organic acids such as acetic acid, oxalic acid, (D) or (L) malic acid, maleic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid,

tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid or malonic acid and the like, preferably hydrochloric acid or (L)-malic; or

[0099] (2) salts formed when an acidic proton present in the parent compound either is replaced by a metal ion, e.g., an alkali metal ion, an alkaline earth ion, or an aluminum ion; or coordinates with an organic base such as ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, tromethamine, N-methylglucamine, and the like.

[0100] "PK" refers to receptor protein tyrosine kinase (RTKs), non-receptor or "cellular" tyrosine kinase (CTKs) and serine-threonine kinases (STKs).

[0101] "Method" refers to manners, means, techniques and procedures for accomplishing a given task including, but not limited to, those manners, means, techniques and procedures either known to, or readily developed from known manners, means, techniques and procedures by, practitioners of the chemical, pharmaceutical, biological, biochemical and medical arts.

[0102] "Modulation" or "modulating" refers to the alteration of the catalytic activity of RTKs, CTKs and STKs. In particular, modulating refers to the activation of the catalytic activity of RTKs, CTKs and STKs, preferably the activation or inhibition of the catalytic activity of RTKs, CTKs and STKs, depending on the concentration of the compound or salt to which the RTK, CTK or STK is exposed or, more preferably, the inhibition of the catalytic activity of RTKs, CTKs and STKs.

[0103] "Catalytic activity" refers to the rate of phosphorylation of tyrosine under the influence, direct or indirect, of RTKs and/or CTKs or the phosphorylation of serine and threonine under the influence, direct or indirect, of STKs. "Contacting" refers to bringing a compound of this invention and a target PK together in such a manner that the compound can affect the catalytic activity of the PK, either directly, i.e., by interacting with the kinase itself, or indirectly, i.e., by interacting with another molecule on which the catalytic activity of the kinase is dependent. Such "contacting" can be accomplished *"in vitro,"* i.e., in a test tube, a petri dish or the like. In a test tube, contacting may involve only a compound and a PK of interest or it may involve

whole cells. Cells may also be maintained or grown in cell culture dishes and contacted with a compound in that environment. In this context, the ability of a particular compound to affect a PK related disorder, i.e., the IC<sub>50</sub> of the compound, defined below, can be determined before use of the compounds *in vivo* with more complex living organisms is attempted. For cells outside the organism, multiple methods exist, and are well-known to those skilled in the art, to get the PKs in contact with the compounds including, but not limited to, direct cell microinjection and numerous transmembrane carrier techniques.

[0105] "*In vitro*" refers to procedures performed in an artificial environment such as, e.g., without limitation, in a test tube or culture medium.

[0106] "*In vivo*" refers to procedures performed within a living organism such as, without limitation, a mouse, rat or rabbit.

[0107] "PK related disorder," "PK driven disorder," and "abnormal PK activity" all refer to a condition characterized by inappropriate, i.e., under or, more commonly, over, PK catalytic activity, where the particular PK can be an RTK, a CTK or an STK. Inappropriate catalytic activity can arise as the result of either: (1) PK expression in cells which normally do not express PKs, (2) increased PK expression leading to unwanted cell proliferation, differentiation and/or growth, or, (3) decreased PK expression leading to unwanted reductions in cell proliferation, differentiation and/or growth. Over-activity of a PK refers to either amplification of the gene encoding a particular PK or production of a level of PK activity which can correlate with a cell proliferation, differentiation and/or growth disorder (that is, as the level of the PK increases, the severity of one or more of the symptoms of the cellular disorder increases). Under-activity is, of course, the converse, wherein the severity of one or more symptoms of a cellular disorder increase as the level of the PK activity decreases.

[0108] "Treat", "treating" and "treatment" refer to a method of alleviating or abrogating a PK mediated cellular disorder and/or its attendant symptoms. With regard particularly to cancer, these terms simply mean that the life expectancy of an

individual affected with a cancer will be increased or that one or more of the symptoms of the disease will be reduced.

[0109] "Organism" refers to any living entity comprised of at least one cell. A living organism can be as simple as, for example, a single eukaryotic cell or as complex as a mammal, including a human being.

[0110] "Therapeutically effective amount" refers to that amount of the compound being administered which will relieve to some extent one or more of the symptoms of the disorder being treated. In reference to the treatment of cancer, a therapeutically effective amount refers to that amount which has the effect of:

- (1) reducing the size of the tumor;
- (2) inhibiting (that is, slowing to some extent, preferably stopping) tumor metastasis;
- (3) inhibiting to some extent (that is, slowing to some extent, preferably stopping) tumor growth, and/or,
- (4) relieving to some extent (or, preferably, eliminating) one or more symptoms associated with the cancer.

[0111] "Monitoring" means observing or detecting the effect of contacting a compound with a cell expressing a particular PK. The observed or detected effect can be a change in cell phenotype, in the catalytic activity of a PK or a change in the interaction of a PK with a natural binding partner. Techniques for observing or detecting such effects are well-known in the art.

[0112] The above-referenced effect is selected from a change or an absence of change in a cell phenotype, a change or absence of change in the catalytic activity of the protein kinase or a change or absence of change in the interaction of the protein kinase with a natural binding partner in a final aspect of this invention.

[0113] "Cell phenotype" refers to the outward appearance of a cell or tissue or the biological function of the cell or tissue. Examples, without limitation, of a cell phenotype are cell size, cell growth, cell proliferation, cell differentiation, cell survival, apoptosis, and nutrient uptake and use. Such phenotypic characteristics are measurable by techniques well-known in the art.

[0114] "Natural binding partner" refers to a polypeptide that binds to a particular PK in a cell. Natural binding partners can play a role in propagating a signal in a PK-mediated signal transduction process. A change in the interaction of the natural binding partner with the PK can manifest itself as an increased or decreased concentration of the PK/natural binding partner complex and, as a result, in an observable change in the ability of the PK to mediate signal transduction.

#### Preferred Embodiments

[0115] While the broadest definition is set forth in the Summary of the Invention, certain compounds of Formula (I) set forth below are preferred.

[0116] A preferred group of compounds of Formula (I) is that wherein R<sub>5</sub> is aryl.

[0117] Another preferred group of compounds of Formula (I) is that wherein R<sub>3</sub> is aryl.

[0118] Another preferred group of compounds of Formula (I) is that wherein R<sub>4</sub> is aryl.

[0119] Another preferred group of compounds of Formula (I) is that wherein both R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> are aryl.

[0120] Another preferred group of compounds of Formula (I) are selected from the group consisting of:

Methyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
3-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine,

3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine,  
N-[4-(4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide,  
N-[4-(8-Amino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide,  
(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Dimethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Isopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Isopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Butyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Ethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
(2-Morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Benzyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
2-(3-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamino)-ethanol,  
1-Butyl-3-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-urea,  
N-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,  
N-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,  
2,6-Dimethyl-4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine,  
Cyclopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(2-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
(3-Biphenyl-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
[3-(2-Benzylxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[3-(3-Isopropyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-tert-Butyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,

[3-(4-Cyclohexyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-benzoic acid,  
3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-4-yl)-benzoic acid,  
Methyl-(3-o-tolyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester,  
Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
[3-(2,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
(3-Biphenyl-4-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
(3-Biphenyl-3-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Benzyl-oxo-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-(3-naphthalen-1-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
*N*-[3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]acetamide,  
Methyl-[3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(3-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-{3-[3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl}-amine,  
3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
[3-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
(3-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(2-Methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-[3-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,

[3-(4-Benzyl-oxy-3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Isopropyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
[3-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-  
amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-benzoic acid,  
Methyl-{3-[4-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-  
yl}-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-{3-[4-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-  
yl}-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-  
amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid  
benzyl ester,  
N-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,  
[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-(3-naphthalen-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-benzoic acid,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
Methyl-{3-[3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-  
yl}-amine,  
[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-*N*-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-  
benzamide,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-*N*-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-  
benzamide,

4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-*N*-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-benzamide,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

(S)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

4-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(R)-2-Dimethylaminomethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

(R)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

[5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,

Methyl-(5-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,

Methyl-(5-thiophen-3-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,

4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-5-yl)-phenol,

*N*-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-5-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide,

[3,5-Bis-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,

(3,5-Diphenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine,

Methyl-(6-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,

4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-6-yl)-phenol,

6-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine and  
Dimethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-5-yl-amine.

[0121] Another preferred group of compounds of Formula (I) are compounds selected from the group consisting of:

Methyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Ethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester,  
[3-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
[3-(4-Benzylxy-3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine,  
1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone,  
[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester,  
[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
Methyl-(3-naphthalen-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine,  
[3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine,  
[3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine,  
3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol,  
1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,  
(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

(S)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

(R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

4-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea,

(R)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea,

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea and

1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea,

or a prodrug or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

### **Biological Activity**

[0122] The PKs whose catalytic activity is modulated by the compounds of this invention include protein tyrosine kinases of which there are two types, receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) and cellular tyrosine kinases (CTKs), and serine-threonine kinases (STKs). RTK mediated signal transduction is initiated by extracellular interaction with a specific growth factor (ligand), followed by receptor dimerization, transient stimulation of the intrinsic protein tyrosine kinase activity and phosphorylation. Binding sites are thereby created for intracellular signal transduction molecules and lead to the formation of complexes with a spectrum of cytoplasmic signaling molecules that facilitate the appropriate cellular response (e.g., cell division, metabolic effects on the extracellular microenvironment, etc.). See, Schlessinger and Ullrich, 1992, Neuron 9:303-391.

[0123] It has been shown that tyrosine phosphorylation sites on growth factor receptors function as high-affinity binding sites for SH2 (src homology) domains of signaling molecules. Fantl et al., 1992, Cell 69:413-423, Songyang et al., 1994, Mol. Cell. Biol. 14:2777-2785), Songyang et al., 1993, Cell 72:767-778, and Koch et al., 1991, Science 252:668-678. Several intracellular substrate proteins that associate with RTKs have been identified. They may be divided into two principal groups: (1) substrates that have a catalytic domain, and (2) substrates which lack such domain but which serve as adapters and associate with catalytically active molecules. Songyang et al., 1993, Cell 72:767-778. The specificity of the interactions between receptors

and SH2 domains of their substrates is determined by the amino acid residues immediately surrounding the phosphorylated tyrosine residue. Differences in the binding affinities between SH2 domains and the amino acid sequences surrounding the phosphotyrosine residues on particular receptors are consistent with the observed differences in their substrate phosphorylation profiles. Songyang et al., 1993, Cell 72:767-778. These observations suggest that the function of each RTK is determined not only by its pattern of expression and ligand availability but also by the array of downstream signal transduction pathways that are activated by a particular receptor. Thus, phosphorylation provides an important regulatory step which determines the selectivity of signaling pathways recruited by specific growth factor receptors, as well as differentiation factor receptors.

[0124] STKs, being primarily cytosolic, affect the internal biochemistry of the cell, often as a down-line response to a PTK event. STKs have been implicated in the signaling process which initiates DNA synthesis and subsequent mitosis leading to cell proliferation.

[0125] Thus, PK signal transduction results in, among other responses, cell proliferation, differentiation, growth and metabolism. Abnormal cell proliferation may result in a wide array of disorders and diseases, including the development of neoplasia such as carcinoma, sarcoma, glioblastoma and hemangioma, disorders such as leukemia, psoriasis, arteriosclerosis, arthritis and diabetic retinopathy and other disorders related to uncontrolled angiogenesis and/or vasculogenesis.

[0126] A precise understanding of the mechanism by which the compounds of this invention inhibit PKs is not required in order to practice the present invention. However, while not hereby being bound to any particular mechanism or theory, it is believed that the compounds interact with the amino acids in the catalytic region of PKs. PKs typically possess a bi-lobate structure wherein ATP appears to bind in the cleft between the two lobes in a region where the amino acids are conserved among PKs. Inhibitors of PKs are believed to bind by non-covalent interactions such as hydrogen bonding, van der Waals forces and ionic interactions in the same general

region where the aforesaid ATP binds to the PKs. Specificity of a particular molecule for a particular PK may then arise as the result of additional interactions between the various substituents on the aryl-substituted imidazopyrazine core and the amino acid domains specific to particular PKs. Thus, different imidazopyrazine substituents may contribute to preferential binding to particular PKs. The ability to select compounds active at different ATP (or other nucleotide) binding sites makes the compounds of this invention useful for targeting any protein with such a site. The compounds disclosed herein thus have utility in *in vitro* assays for such proteins as well as exhibiting *in vivo* therapeutic effects through interaction with such proteins.

[0127] Additionally, the compounds of the present invention provide a therapeutic approach to the treatment of many kinds of solid tumors, including but not limited to carcinomas, sarcomas including Kaposi's sarcoma, erythroblastoma, glioblastoma, meningioma, astrocytoma, melanoma and myoblastoma. Treatment or prevention of non-solid tumor cancers such as leukemia are also contemplated by this invention. Indications may include, but are not limited to brain cancers, bladder cancers, ovarian cancers, gastric cancers, pancreas cancers, colon cancers, blood cancers, lung cancers and bone cancers.

[0128] Further examples, without limitation, of the types of disorders related to inappropriate PK activity that the compounds described herein may be useful in preventing, treating and studying, are cell proliferative disorders, fibrotic disorders and metabolic disorders.

[0129] Cell proliferative disorders, which may be prevented, treated or further studied by the present invention include cancer, blood vessel proliferative disorders and mesangial cell proliferative disorders.

[0130] Blood vessel proliferative disorders refer to disorders related to abnormal vasculogenesis (blood vessel formation) and angiogenesis (spreading of blood vessels). While vasculogenesis and angiogenesis play important roles in a variety of normal physiological processes such as embryonic development, corpus luteum formation, wound healing and organ regeneration, they also play a pivotal role

in cancer development where they result in the formation of new capillaries needed to keep a tumor alive. Other examples of blood vessel proliferation disorders include arthritis, where new capillary blood vessels invade the joint and destroy cartilage, and ocular diseases, like diabetic retinopathy, where new capillaries in the retina invade the vitreous, bleed and cause blindness.

[0131] Two structurally related RTKs have been identified to bind VEGF with high affinity: the fms-like tyrosine 1 (flt-1) receptor (Shibuya et al., 1990, Oncogene, 5:519-524; De Vries et al., 1992, Science, 255:989-991) and the KDR/FLK-1 receptor, also known as VEGF-R2. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) has been reported to be an endothelial cell specific mitogen with in vitro endothelial cell growth promoting activity. Ferrara & Henzel, 1989, Biochein. Biophys. Res. Comm., 161:851-858; Vaisman et al., 1990, J. Biol. Chem., 265:19461-19566. Information set forth in U.S. Application Ser. Nos. 08/193,829, 08/038,596 and 07/975,750, strongly suggest that VEGF is not only responsible for endothelial cell proliferation, but also is the prime regulator of normal and pathological angiogenesis. See generally, Klagsburn & Soker, 1993, Current Biology, 3(10):699-702; Houck, et al., 1992, J. Biol. Chem., 267:26031-26037.

[0132] Normal vasculogenesis and angiogenesis play important roles in a variety of physiological processes such as embryonic development, wound healing, organ regeneration and female reproductive processes such as follicle development in the corpus luteum during ovulation and placental growth after pregnancy. Folkman & Shing, 1992, J. Biological Chem., 267(16):10931-34. Uncontrolled vasculogenesis and/or angiogenesis has been associated with diseases such as diabetes as well as with malignant solid tumors that rely on vascularization for growth. Klagsburn & Soker, 1993, Current Biology, 3(10):699-702; Folkham, 1991, J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 82:4-6; Weidner, et al., 1991, New Engl. J. Med., 324:1-5.

[0133] The surmised role of VEGF in endothelial cell proliferation and migration during angiogenesis and vasculogenesis indicates an important role for the KDR/FLK-1 receptor in these processes. Diseases such as diabetes mellitus

(Folkman, 198, in XI<sup>th</sup> Congress of Thrombosis and Haemostasis (Verstraeta, et al., eds.), pp. 583-596, Leuven University Press, Leuven) and arthritis, as well as malignant tumor growth may result from uncontrolled angiogenesis. See e.g., Folkman, 1971, N. Engl. J. Med., 285:1182-1186. The receptors to which VEGF specifically binds are an important and powerful therapeutic target for the regulation and modulation of vasculogenesis and/or angiogenesis and a variety of severe diseases which involve abnormal cellular growth caused by such processes. Plowman, et al., 1994, DN&P, 7(6):334-339. More particularly, the KDR/FLK-1 receptor's highly specific role in neovascularization make it a choice target for therapeutic approaches to the treatment of cancer and other diseases which involve the uncontrolled formation of blood vessels.

[0134] Thus, the present invention provides compounds that regulate, modulate and/or inhibit vasculogenesis and/or angiogenesis by affecting the enzymatic activity of the KDR/FLK-1 receptor and interfering with the signal transduced by KDR/FLK-1. Thus the present invention provides a therapeutic approach to the treatment of many kinds of solid tumors including, but not limited to, glioblastoma, melanoma and Kaposi's sarcoma, and ovarian, lung, mammary, prostate, pancreatic, colon and epidermoid carcinoma. In addition, data suggests the administration of compounds which inhibit the KDR/Flk-1 mediated signal transduction pathway may also be used in the treatment of hemangioma, restenois and diabetic retinopathy.

[0135] Furthermore, this invention relates to the inhibition of vasculogenesis and angiogenesis by other receptor-mediated pathways, including the pathway comprising the flt-1 receptor.

[0136] Receptor tyrosine kinase mediated signal transduction is initiated by extracellular interaction with a specific growth factor (ligand), followed by receptor dimerization, transient stimulation of the intrinsic protein tyrosine kinase activity and autophosphorylation. Binding sites are thereby created for intracellular signal transduction molecules which leads to the formation of complexes with a spectrum of

cytoplasmic signalling molecules that facilitate the appropriate cellular response, e.g., cell division and metabolic effects to the extracellular microenvironment. See, Schlessinger and Ullrich, 1992, Neuron, 9:1-20.

[0137] The close homology of the intracellular regions of KDR/FLK-1 with that of the PDGF- $\beta$  receptor (50.3% homology) and/or the related flt-1 receptor indicates the induction of overlapping signal transduction pathways. For example, for the PDGF- $\beta$  receptor, members of the src family (Twamley et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:7696-7700), phosphatidylinositol-3'-kinase (Hu et al., 1992, Mol. Cell. Biol., 12:981-990), phospholipase  $c\gamma$  (Kashishian & Cooper, 1993, Mol. Cell. Biol., 4:49-51), ras-GTPase-activating protein, (Kashishian et al., 1992, EMBO J., 11:1373-1382), PTP-ID/syp (Kazlauskas et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:6939-6943), Grb2 (Arvidsson et al., 1994, Mol. Cell. Biol., 14:6715-6726), and the adapter molecules Shc and Nck (Nishimura et al., 1993, Mol. Cell. Biol., 13:6889-6896), have been shown to bind to regions involving different autophosphorylation sites. See generally, Claesson-Welsh, 1994, Prog. Growth Factor Res., 5:37-54. Thus, it is likely that signal transduction pathways activated by KDR/FLK-1 include the ras pathway (Rozakis et al., 1992, Nature, 360:689-692), the PI-3'-kinase, the src-mediated and the  $plcy$ -mediated pathways. Each of these pathways may play a critical role in the angiogenic and/or vasculogenic effect of KDR/FLK-1 in endothelial cells. Consequently, a still further aspect of this invention relates to the use of the organic compounds described herein to modulate angiogenesis and vasculogenesis as such processes are controlled by these pathways.

[0138] Conversely, disorders related to the shrinkage, contraction or closing of blood vessels, such as restenosis, are also implicated and may be treated or prevented by the methods of this invention.

[0139] Fibrotic disorders refer to the abnormal formation of extracellular matrices. Examples of fibrotic disorders include hepatic cirrhosis, mesangial cell proliferative disorders and pulmonary fibrosis. Hepatic cirrhosis is characterized by the increase in extracellular matrix constituents resulting in the formation of a hepatic

scar. An increased extracellular matrix resulting in a hepatic scar can also be caused by a viral infection such as hepatitis. Lipocytes appear to play a major role in hepatic cirrhosis. Other fibrotic disorders implicated include atherosclerosis. Pulmonary fibrosis may result from radiation treatment or treatment with chemotherapeutic drugs.

[0140] Mesangial cell proliferative disorders refer to disorders brought about by abnormal proliferation of mesangial cells. Mesangial proliferative disorders include various human renal diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy and malignant nephrosclerosis as well as such disorders as thrombotic microangiopathy syndromes, transplant rejection, and glomerulopathies. The RTK PDGFR has been implicated in the maintenance of mesangial cell proliferation. Floege et al., 1993, Kidney International 43:47S-54S.

[0141] Many cancers are cell proliferative disorders and, as noted previously, PKs have been associated with cell proliferative disorders. Thus, it is not surprising that PKs such as, for example, members of the RTK family have been associated with the development of cancer. Some of these receptors, like EGFR (Tuzi et al., 1991, Br. J. Cancer 63:227-233, Torp et al., 1992, APMIS 100:713-719) HER2/neu (Slamon et al., 1989, Science 244:707-712) and PDGF-R (Kumabe et al., 1992, Oncogene, 7:627-633) are over-expressed in many tumors and/or persistently activated by autocrine loops. In fact, in the most common and severe cancers these receptor over-expressions (Akbasak and Suner-Akbasak et al., 1992, J. Neurol. Sci., 111:119-133, Dickson et al., 1992, Cancer Treatment Res. 61:249-273, Korc et al., 1992, J. Clin. Invest. 90:1352-1360) and autocrine loops (Lee and Donoghue, 1992, J. Cell. Biol., 118:1057-1070, Korc et al., supra, Akbasak and Suner-Akbasak et al., supra) have been demonstrated. For example, EGFR has been associated with squamous cell carcinoma, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, head and neck cancer, lung cancer and bladder cancer. HER2 has been associated with breast, ovarian, gastric, lung, pancreas and bladder cancer. PDGFR has been associated with glioblastoma and melanoma as well as lung, ovarian and prostate cancer. The RTK c-met has also been associated with malignant tumor formation. For example, c-met has been associated with, among

other cancers, colorectal, thyroid, pancreatic, gastric and hepatocellular carcinomas and lymphomas. Additionally c-met has been linked to leukemia. Over-expression of the c-met gene has also been detected in patients with Hodgkins disease and Burkitts disease.

[0142] IGF-IR, in addition to being implicated in nutritional support and in type-II diabetes, has also been associated with several types of cancers. For example, IGF-I has been implicated as an autocrine growth stimulator for several tumor types, e.g. human breast cancer carcinoma cells (Arteaga et al., 1989, J. Clin. Invest. 84:1418-1423) and small lung tumor cells (Macauley et al., 1990, Cancer Res., 50:2511-2517). In addition, IGF-I, while integrally involved in the normal growth and differentiation of the nervous system, also appears to be an autocrine stimulator of human gliomas. Sandberg-Nordqvist et al., 1993, Cancer Res. 53:2475-2478. The importance of IGF-IR and its ligands in cell proliferation is further supported by the fact that many cell types in culture (fibroblasts, epithelial cells, smooth muscle cells, T-lymphocytes, myeloid cells, chondrocytes and osteoblasts (the stem cells of the bone marrow)) are stimulated to grow by IGF-I. Goldring and Goldring, 1991, Eukaryotic Gene Expression, 1:301-326. Baserga and Coppola suggest that IGF-IR plays a central role in the mechanism of transformation and, as such, could be a preferred target for therapeutic interventions for a broad spectrum of human malignancies. Baserga, 1995, Cancer Res., 55:249-252, Baserga, 1994, Cell 79:927-930, Coppola et al., 1994, Mol. Cell. Biol., 14:4588-4595.

[0143] STKs have been implicated in many types of cancer including, notably, breast cancer (Cance, et al., Int. J. Cancer, 54:571-77 (1993)).

[0144] The association between abnormal PK activity and disease is not restricted to cancer. For example, RTKs have been associated with diseases such as psoriasis, diabetes mellitus, endometriosis, angiogenesis, atheromatous plaque development, Alzheimer's disease, restenosis, von Hippel-Lindau disease, epidermal hyperproliferation, neurodegenerative diseases, age-related macular degeneration and hemangiomas. For example, EGFR has been indicated in corneal and dermal wound

healing. Defects in Insulin-R and IGF-1R are indicated in type-II diabetes mellitus. A more complete correlation between specific RTKs and their therapeutic indications is set forth in Plowman et al., 1994, DN&P 7:334-339.

[0145] As noted previously, not only RTKs but CTKs including, but not limited to, src, abl, fps, yes, fyn, lyn, lck, blk, hck, fgr and yrk (reviewed by Bolen et al., 1992, FASEB J., 6:3403-3409) are involved in the proliferative and metabolic signal transduction pathway and thus could be expected, and have been shown, to be involved in many PTK-mediated disorders to which the present invention is directed. For example, mutated src (v-src) has been shown to be an oncoprotein (pp60<sup>v-src</sup>) in chicken. Moreover, its cellular homolog, the proto-oncogene pp60<sup>c-src</sup> transmits oncogenic signals of many receptors. Over-expression of EGFR or HER2/neu in tumors leads to the constitutive activation of pp60<sup>c-src</sup>, which is characteristic of malignant cells but absent in normal cells. On the other hand, mice deficient in the expression of c-src exhibit an osteopetrotic phenotype, indicating a key participation of c-src in osteoclast function and a possible involvement in related disorders.

[0146] Similarly, Zap70 has been implicated in T-cell signaling which may relate to autoimmune disorders.

[0147] STKs have been associated with inflammation, autoimmune disease, immunoresponses, and hyperproliferation disorders such as restenosis, fibrosis, psoriasis, osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

[0148] PKs have also been implicated in embryo implantation. Thus, the compounds of this invention may provide an effective method of preventing such embryo implantation and thereby be useful as birth control agents. Additional disorders which may be treated or prevented using the compounds of this invention are immunological disorders such as autoimmune disease, AIDS and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis.

[0149] Finally, both RTKs and CTKs are currently suspected as being involved in hyperimmune disorders.

[0150] The compounds and data presented are not to be construed as limiting the scope of this invention in any manner whatsoever.

Administration and Pharmaceutical Composition

[0151] A compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, can be administered as such to a human patient or can be administered in pharmaceutical compositions in which the foregoing materials are mixed with suitable carriers or excipient(s). Techniques for formulation and administration of drugs may be found in "Remington's Pharmacological Sciences," Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA., latest edition.

[0152] As used herein, "administer" or "administration" refers to the delivery of a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or of a pharmaceutical composition containing a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof of this invention to an organism for the purpose of prevention or treatment of a PK-related disorder.

[0153] Suitable routes of administration may include, without limitation, oral, rectal, transmucosal or intestinal administration or intramuscular, subcutaneous, intramedullary, intrathecal, direct intraventricular, intravenous, intravitreal, intraperitoneal, intranasal, or intraocular injections. The preferred routes of administration are oral and parenteral.

[0154] Alternatively, one may administer the compound in a local rather than systemic manner, for example, via injection of the compound directly into a solid tumor, often in a depot or sustained release formulation.

[0155] Furthermore, one may administer the drug in a targeted drug delivery system, for example, in a liposome coated with tumor-specific antibody. The liposomes will be targeted to and taken up selectively by the tumor.

[0156] Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be manufactured by processes well known in the art, e.g., by means of conventional

mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing processes.

[0157] Pharmaceutical compositions for use in accordance with the present invention may be formulated in conventional manner using one or more physiologically acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. Proper formulation is dependent upon the route of administration chosen.

[0158] For injection, the compounds of the invention may be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks' solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. For transmucosal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

[0159] For oral administration, the compounds can be formulated by combining the active compounds with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art. Such carriers enable the compounds of the invention to be formulated as tablets, pills, lozenges, dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient. Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be made using a solid excipient, optionally grinding the resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding other suitable auxiliaries if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Useful excipients are, in particular, fillers such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol, cellulose preparations such as, for example, maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch and potato starch and other materials such as gelatin, gum tragacanth, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl- cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and/or polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (PVP). If desired, disintegrating agents may be added, such as cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid. A salt such as sodium alginate may also be used.

[0160] Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used which may optionally contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active compound doses.

[0161] Pharmaceutical compositions which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with a filler such as lactose, a binder such as starch, and/or a lubricant such as talc or magnesium stearate and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycols. Stabilizers may be added in these formulations, also.

[0162] Pharmaceutical compositions which may also be used include hard gelatin capsules. As a non-limiting example, the active compound oral drug product formulation may be as 50 and 200 mg dose strengths.

[0163] For administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray using a pressurized pack or a nebulizer and a suitable propellant, e.g., without limitation, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetra- fluoroethane or carbon dioxide. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be controlled by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of, for example, gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

[0164] The compounds may also be formulated for parenteral administration, e.g., by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g., in ampoules or in multi-dose containers, with an

added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulating materials such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents.

[0165] Pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral administration include aqueous solutions of a water soluble form, such as, without limitation, a salt, of the active compound. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds may be prepared in a lipophilic vehicle. Suitable lipophilic vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, synthetic fatty acid esters such as ethyl oleate and triglycerides, or materials such as liposomes. Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers and/or agents that increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions.

[0166] Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile, pyrogen-free water, before use.

[0167] The compounds may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, using, e.g., conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

[0168] In addition to the fomulations described previously, the compounds may also be formulated as depot preparations. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example, subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. A compound of this invention may be formulated for this route of administration with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for instance, in an emulsion with a pharamcologically acceptable oil), with ion exchange resins, or as a sparingly soluble derivative such as, without limitation, a sparingly soluble salt.

[0169] Alternatively, other delivery systems for hydrophobic pharmaceutical compounds may be employed. Liposomes and emulsions are well known examples

of delivery vehicles or carriers for hydrophobic drugs. In addition, certain organic solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide also may be employed, although often at the cost of greater toxicity.

[0170] Additionally, the compounds may be delivered using a sustained-release system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various sustained-release materials have been established and are well known by those skilled in the art. Sustained-release capsules may, depending on their chemical nature, release the compounds for a few weeks up to over 100 days. Depending on the chemical nature and the biological stability of the therapeutic reagent, additional strategies for protein stabilization may be employed.

[0171] The pharmaceutical compositions herein also may comprise suitable solid or gel phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or excipients include, but are not limited to, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars, starches, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, and polymers such as polyethylene glycols.

[0172] Many of the PK modulating compounds of the invention may be provided as physiologically acceptable salts wherein the claimed compound may form the negatively or the positively charged species. Examples of salts in which the compound forms the positively charged moiety include, without limitation, quaternary ammonium (defined elsewhere herein), salts such as the hydrochloride, sulfate, carbonate, lactate, tartrate, malate, maleate, succinate wherein the nitrogen atom of the quaternary ammonium group is a nitrogen of the selected compound of this invention which has reacted with the appropriate acid. Salts in which a compound of this invention forms the negatively charged species include, without limitation, the sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium salts formed by the reaction of a carboxylic acid group in the compound with an appropriate base (e.g. sodium hydroxide (NaOH), potassium hydroxide (KOH), Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>), etc.).

[0173] Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for use in the present invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an amount

sufficient to achieve the intended purpose, e.g., the modulation of PK activity or the treatment or prevention of a PK-related disorder.

[0174] More specifically, a therapeutically effective amount means an amount of compound effective to prevent, alleviate or ameliorate symptoms of disease or prolong the survival of the subject being treated.

[0175] Determination of a therapeutically effective amount is well within the capability of those skilled in the art, especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein.

[0176] For any compound used in the methods of the invention, the therapeutically effective amount or dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. Then, the dosage can be formulated for use in animal models so as to achieve a circulating concentration range that includes the  $IC_{50}$  as determined in cell culture (i.e., the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of the PK activity). Such information can then be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans.

[0177] Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of the compounds described herein can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., by determining the  $IC_{50}$  and the  $LD_{50}$  (both of which are discussed elsewhere herein) for a subject compound. The data obtained from these cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage may vary depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. The exact formulation, route of administration and dosage can be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient's condition. (See e.g., Fingl, et al., 1975, in "The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics", Ch. 1 p.1).

[0178] Dosage amount and interval may be adjusted individually to provide plasma levels of the active species which are sufficient to maintain the kinase modulating effects. These plasma levels are referred to as minimal effective

concentrations (MECs). The MEC will vary for each compound but can be estimated from *in vitro* data, e.g., the concentration necessary to achieve 50-90% inhibition of a kinase may be ascertained using the assays described herein. Dosages necessary to achieve the MEC will depend on individual characteristics and route of administration. HPLC assays or bioassays can be used to determine plasma concentrations.

[0179] Dosage intervals can also be determined using MEC value. Compounds should be administered using a regimen that maintains plasma levels above the MEC for 10-90% of the time, preferably between 30-90% and most preferably between 50-90%.

[0180] At present, the therapeutically effective amounts of compounds of Formula I may range from approximately 3 mg/m<sup>2</sup> to 1500 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day; preferably about 3 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. Even more preferably 50mg/qm qd till 400 mg/qd.

[0181] In cases of local administration or selective uptake, the effective local concentration of the drug may not be related to plasma concentration and other procedures known in the art may be employed to determine the correct dosage amount and interval.

[0182] The amount of a composition administered will, of course, be dependent on the subject being treated, the severity of the affliction, the manner of administration, the judgment of the prescribing physician, etc.

[0183] The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device, such as an FDA approved kit, which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack may for example comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser device may be accompanied by instructions for administration. The pack or dispenser may also be accompanied by a notice associated with the container in a form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals, which notice is reflective of approval by the agency of the form of the compositions or of human or

veterinary administration. Such notice, for example, may be of the labeling approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for prescription drugs or of an approved product insert. Compositions comprising a compound of the invention formulated in a compatible pharmaceutical carrier may also be prepared, placed in an appropriate container, and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition. Suitable conditions indicated on the label may include treatment of a tumor, inhibition of angiogenesis, treatment of fibrosis, diabetes, and the like.

[0184] It is also an aspect of this invention that a compound described herein, or its salt or prodrug, might be combined with other chemotherapeutic agents for the treatment of the diseases and disorders discussed above. For instance, a compound, salt or prodrug of this invention might be combined with alkylating agents such as fluorouracil (5-FU) alone or in further combination with leukovorin; or other alkylating agents such as, without limitation, other pyrimidine analogs such as UFT, capecitabine, gemcitabine and cytarabine, the alkyl sulfonates, e.g., busulfan (used in the treatment of chronic granulocytic leukemia), imrosulfan and piposulfan; aziridines, e.g., benzodepa, carboquone, meturedopa and uredepa; ethyleneimines and methylmelamines, e.g., altretamine, triethylenemelamine, triethylenephosphoramide, triethylenethiophosphoramide and trimethylolmelamine; and the nitrogen mustards, e.g., chlorambucil (used in the treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia, primary macroglobulinemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma), cyclophosphamide (used in the treatment of Hodgkin's disease, multiple myeloma, neuroblastoma, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, Wilm's tumor and rhabdomyosarcoma), estramustine, ifosfamide, novembrichin, prednimustine and uracil mustard (used in the treatment of primary thrombocytosis, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease and ovarian cancer); triazines, e.g., dacarbazine (used in the treatment of soft tissue sarcoma); and topoisomerase inhibitors, e.g., irinotecan hydrochloride.

[0185] A compound, salt or prodrug of this invention can also be used in combination with other antimetabolite chemotherapeutic agents such as, without limitation, folic acid analogs, e.g. methotrexate (used in the treatment of acute lymphocytic leukemia, choriocarcinoma, mycosis fungoides breast cancer, head and

neck cancer and osteogenic sarcoma) and pteropterin; and the purine analogs such as mercaptopurine and thioguanine which find use in the treatment of acute granulocytic, acute lymphocytic and chronic granulocytic leukemias.

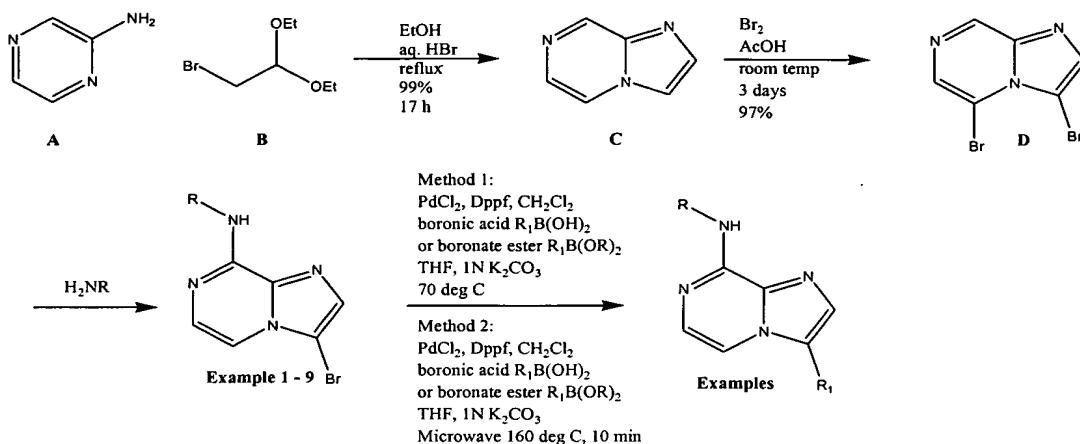
[0186] It is contemplated that a compound, salt or prodrug of this invention can also be used in combination with natural product based chemotherapeutic agents such as, without limitation, the vinca alkaloids, e.g., vinblastin (used in the treatment of breast and testicular cancer), vincristine and vindesine; the epipodophylotoxins, e.g., etoposide and teniposide, both of which are useful in the treatment of testicular cancer and Kaposi's sarcoma; the antibiotic chemotherapeutic agents, e.g., daunorubicin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, mitomycin (used to treat stomach, cervix, colon, breast, bladder and pancreatic cancer), dactinomycin, temozolomide, plicamycin, bleomycin (used in the treatment of skin, esophagus and genitourinary tract cancer); and the enzymatic chemotherapeutic agents such as L-asparaginase.

[0187] In addition to the above, a compound, salt or prodrug of this invention could also be used in combination with the platinum coordination complexes (cisplatin, etc.); substituted ureas such as hydroxyurea; methylhydrazine derivatives, e.g., procarbazine; adrenocortical suppressants, e.g., mitotane, aminoglutethimide; and hormone and hormone antagonists such as the adrenocorticosteroids (e.g., prednisone), progestins (e.g., hydroxyprogesterone caproate); estrogens (e.g., diethylstilbestrol); antiestrogens such as tamoxifen; androgens, e.g., testosterone propionate; and aromatase inhibitors such as anastrozole.

[0188] Finally, it is also contemplated that the combination of a compound of this invention will be effective in combination with mitoxantrone, paclitaxel, cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors known in the art, in particular Celebrex®, Paracoxib®, Vioxx®, Abbott's Cox-189 disclosed in PCT Publication No. WO 99/11605, topoisomerase inhibitors such as Camptosar®, Her-2 receptor antagonist such as Herceptin®, endostatin, Gleevac®, ImClone VEGF receptor antagonist IMC C225® for the treatment of solid tumor cancers or leukemias such as, without limitation, acute myelogenous (non-lymphocytic) leukemia.

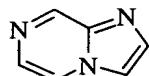
## Examples

## Synthesis



## General Procedure for Preparation of the Compounds of Examples 1 - 9

## Synthesis of Imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine – Intermediate C



[0189] To a solution of aminopyrazine (5g, 53 mol, 1 eq.) in ethanol (212 ml) was added bromoacetaldehyde diethylacetal (12 ml, 80 mol, 1.5 eq.) and HBr (48%, 26.5 ml). The mixture was heated at 70-80 °C for 17 hours. The mixture was then cooled to rt (room temperature), then a mixture of 1N NaOH (200 ml) and 20% IPA/DCM (isopropyl alcohol/Dichloromethane) was added to the reaction mixture. The combined organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford 5.9 g of brown solid of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (yield 94%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.05 (m, 1H), 8.60 (dd, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 7.87 (d, 1H), 7.81 (d, 1H).

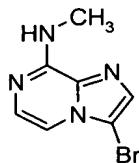
MS *m/z* 120 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

## Synthesis of 3,5-Dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine – Intermediate D



[0190] To a solution of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (intermediate C) (2.8g, 23.5 mmol) in AcOH (acetic acid) (200 ml) was added bromine (6 ml, 5 eq.) via addition funnel, with the reaction flask protected from light. After addition, the flask was sealed. The mixture was stirred at rt for 24 hr., 6 ml (5 eq.) of additional Br<sub>2</sub> was added to the reaction mixture, which was further stirred at rt for 48 hr. The mixture was evaporated to remove Br<sub>2</sub> and acetic acid, and the residue was dissolved in 10% IPA/DCM, washed with sat. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (300 ml). The organics were combined, dried and concentrated to afford 5.9 g (yield 97%) of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine.  
<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.05 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H).  
MS *m/z* 278 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0191] Example 1 (3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine



[0192] 3,5-Dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (2.0 g, 7 mol) was added to 2M methylamine in THF (tetrahydrofuran) (100 ml, 30 eq.). The mixture was heated at 70°C in sealed tube for 3hr. The mixture was then cooled to rt, diluted with DCM (200 ml) and water (100ml). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (yield 50%).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 2.94 (d, 3H).

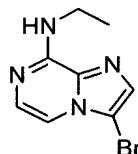
MS *m/z* 228 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

Example 2 3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine

[0193] To a solution of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (500 mg, 1.8 mmol) in THF (4 ml) was added NH<sub>4</sub>OH (4 ml). The mixture was heated at 50°C in sealed tube overnight. Additional NH<sub>4</sub>OH (4 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and was heated at 50°C in sealed tube overnight. The mixture was then cooled to rt, diluted with DCM (200 ml) and 1N HCl (50ml). The organic layer was washed with 10N NaOH, brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to afford 190 mg (yield 50%) of 3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, 1H), 7.33 (d, 1H), 7.06 (br s, 2H).

MS *m/z* 214 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0194] Example 3 (3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-ethyl-amine

[0195] 3,5-Dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (200 mg, 0.722 mol) was added to 2M ethylamine in THF (10.8 ml, 30 eq.). The mixture was heated at 70°C in sealed tube for 8hr. The mixture was then cooled to rt, and diluted with DCM (100 ml) and water (50ml). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 92.2 mg (yield 53%) of (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-ethyl-amine as a crystalline solid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 3.45 (q, 2H), 1.15 (t, 3H).

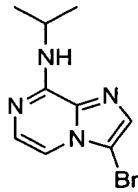
MS *m/z* 242 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0196] Example 4 (3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-butyl-amine

[0197] To a solution of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (200 mg, 0.72 mmol) in THF (3.6 ml) was added butylamine (2.2 ml, 21.6 mmol). The mixture was heated at 70°C for 3hr. The mixture was then cooled to rt, and diluted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to afford 99 mg (yield 51%) of (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-butyl-amine.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.55 (d, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 3.40 (q, 2H), 1.58 (t, 3H), 1.30 (t, 3H), 0.94 (t, 3H).

MS *m/z* 269 [M<sup>+</sup>].

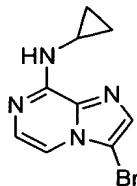
[0198] Example 5 (3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-isopropyl-amine

[0199] To a solution of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (200 mg, 0.72 mmol) in THF (3.6 ml) was added isopropylamine (1.3 ml, 14.4 mmol). The mixture was heated at 70°C overnight. The mixture was then cooled to rt, diluted with DCM. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to afford 125 mg (yield 68%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.41 (d, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 4.34 (m, 1H), 1.22 (d, 6H).

MS *m/z* 255 [M<sup>+</sup>].

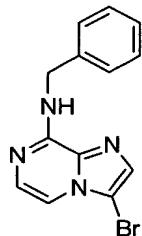
[0200] Example 6 (3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-cyclopropyl-amine



[0201] To a solution of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (250 mg, 0.9 mmol) in THF (9 ml) was added cyclopropylamine (1.9 ml, 27 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) (0.782 ml, 4.5 mmol). The mixture was heated at 50°C in sealed tube overnight. The mixture was then cooled to rt, diluted with DCM and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 33 mg (yield 14.5%) of the title compound.

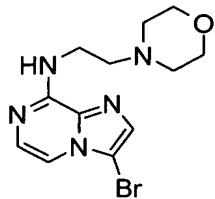
<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.46 (d, 1H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 0.71 (t, 3H), 0.65 (t, 2H).  
MS *m/z* 254 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0202] Example 7 Benzyl-(3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine



[0203] To a solution of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (200 mg, 0.72 mmol) in THF (9 ml) was added benzylamine (0.393 ml, 3.6 mmol) and diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) (0.627 ml, 3.6 mmol). The mixture was heated at 70°C for 3 days. The mixture was then cooled to rt, diluted with DCM and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 30 mg of the title compound.

[0204] Example 8 (3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-amine



[0205] To a solution of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (200 mg, 0.72 mmol) in methanol (3.6 ml) was added (2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-amine (2.5 eq.) and diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) (0.383 ml, 4.5 mmol). The mixture was heated at 70°C overnight. The mixture was then cooled to rt, diluted with DCM and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 34 mg (yield 14%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 3.70 (t, 4H), 3.64 (t, 4H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 2.68 (t, 2H).  
MS *m/z* 326 [M<sup>+</sup>].

[0206] Example 9 2-(3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamino)-ethanol



[0207] To a solution of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (D) (400 mg, 1.44 mmol) in dioxane (2 ml) was added ethanolamine (0.436 ml, 7.22 mmol). The mixture was heated at 80°C in sealed tube for 5 hr. The mixture was then cooled to rt, diluted with 20% IPA/DCM and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 124 mg (yield 33%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 4.56 (br s, 1H), 3.58 (t, 2H), 3.50 (t, 2H).  
MS *m/z* 258 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

**(1) General procedures of Suzuki coupling reaction for preparing final products:**

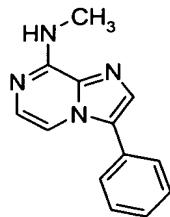
**Method 1:**

[0208] To a solution of (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-aryl or alkyl-amine (1 eq.) in THF (22 ml) was added boronic acid or ester (1.5 eq.), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, PdCl<sub>2</sub>.Dppf.CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (0.1 eq). The mixture was heated at 70°C in sealed tube overnight. The mixture was then cooled to rt, and diluted with 20% IPA/DCM and 1N NaOH. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give the desired compounds.

**(a) Method 2**

[0209] (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-aryl or alkyl-amine (1.0 eq.), boronic acid (1.5 eq), and 10%mmol Palladium tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) were weighted out and combined in a 5 ml microwave tube equipt for stirring. THF (2 ml) was then added followed by 1 ml of 1 N K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>. The bi-phasic orange/yellow solution was then sealed and heated in a microwave reactor at 160 °C for 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was then monitored by TLC (50/50 Ethyl Acetate/Hexanes) for consumption of the starting material. The crude mixture was then acidified with 10 ml of 2 N HCl solution and extracted twice with 50 ml of ether and water. The aqueous layers were then combined and pH rose above 10 with 2 N NaOH and extracted twice with 75 mL of dichloromethane. The organic layers were then combined and solvent removed under vacuum to provide a brown or yellow residue. This residue was then dissolved in a minimum of dichloromethane and purified by semi-prep HPLC (70%A/ 30%B for 10 minutes, then 5%A / 95%B; Flow rate: 25mL/min; A=Hexanes with 0.5% v/v MeOH; B=Ethyl Acetate 0.5% v/v MeOH).

[0210] Example 10 Methyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

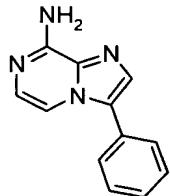


[0211] Using Method 1, the title compound was prepared from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (Example 1) and phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich) in 63% yield.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.71 (d, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.55 (m, 3H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.33 (d, 1H), 3.0 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 225 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0212] Example 11 3-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine

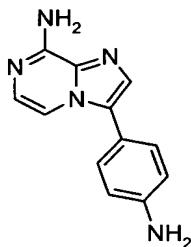


[0213] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 66% yield from 3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine (Example 2), and benzene boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.72 (d, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.62 (d, 2H), 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d, 1H), 6.93 (br s, 2H).

MS *m/z* 211 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0214] Example 12 3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine

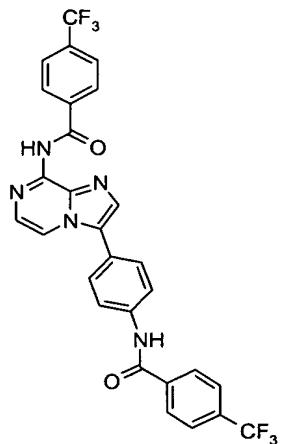


[0215] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 66% yield from 3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine (Example 2) and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenylamine (from Aldrich) as off-white solid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 6.85 (br s, 2H), 6.68 (m, 2H), 5.42 (br s, 2H).

MS *m/z* 226 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0216] Example 13 N-[4-(4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide

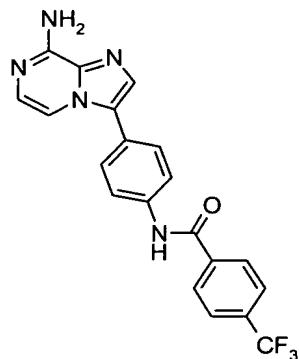


[0217] To a solution of 3-(4-amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine (Example 12) (25 mg, 1 eq.) in DCM (1 ml) and DMF (0.7 ml) was added 4-(trifluoromethyl) benzoyl chloride (0.117 mmol, 1.05 eq) and triethylamine (0.031 ml, 2 eq.) at 0 °C. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was diluted with 20% IPA/DCM and water. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 11 mg (yield 17%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 11.22 (s, 1H), 10.69 (s, 1H), 8.52 (m, 1H), 8.19 (m, 4H), 7.98 (m, 7H), 7.76 (m, 3H).

MS *m/z* 570 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0218] Example 14 N-[4-(8-Amino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-4-trifluoromethyl-benzamide

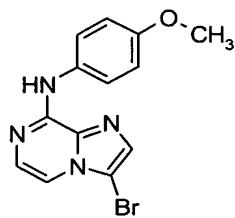


[0219] A 51% yield of the title compound was obtained from the same reaction for preparing Example 13.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 10.65 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, 2H), 7.95 (m, 4H), 7.77 (d, 1H), 7.68 (m, 3H), 7.26 (d, 1H), 7.00 (br s, 2H).

MS *m/z* 398 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0220] Example 15 (3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-amine



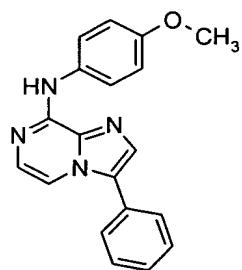
[0221] 3,5-Dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (intermediate D) (200 mg, 0.7 mmol) was added to a mixture of anisidine (445 mg, 5 eq.), trifluoroethanol (3.6 ml), DIPEA (diisopropylethylamine) (0.629 ml, 5 eq.). The mixture was heated at 75-85 °C in sealed tube for 12hr. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with DCM and water. The organic layer was washed with 1N HCl, brine, dried and

concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 56.6 mg (yield 50%) of the title compound as faint orange solid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, 1H), 7.49 (d, 1H), 6.89 (m, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H).

MS *m/z* 319 [M<sup>+</sup>].

[0222] Example 16 (4-Methoxy-phenyl)-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

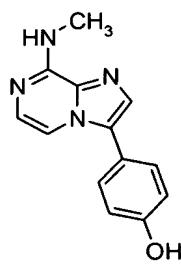


[0223] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 54% yield from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-amine (Example 15) and benzene boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.47 (s, 1H), 7.91 (m, 3H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 6.91 (m, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H).

MS *m/z* 317 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0224] Example 17 4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol



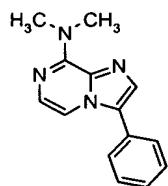
[0225] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 41% yield from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-

methyl-amine (Example 1) and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenol (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.75 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 6.90 (m, 2H), 2.93 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 241 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0226] Example 18 Dimethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine



[0227] Into a 150 ml sealed tube was placed 200 mg (0.722 mmol, 1 eq) of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (intermediate **D**), 10.8 ml (21.67 mmol, 30 eq) of a 2 M solution of dimethylamine in THF, and 5 ml of MeOH. The mixture was heated at 75 °C for 8 h. According to thin-layer chromatography, some starting material was still present, along with two new products. To the sealed tube was added 5.4 ml of the dimethylamine solution, and the mixture was further heated at 75 °C overnight. TLC then showed no starting material remaining. The solvent was removed by vacuum, and the residue was partitioned between 50 ml H<sub>2</sub>O and 100 ml 20% isopropanol in dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removal of solvent in vacuo, the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography using 85/15 hexane/EtOAc to elute the first product [(3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-dimethyl-amine, 16.3 mg, 9%], then 3% MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to elute the second product [(3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-5-yl)-dimethyl-amine, 59.5 mg, 34%-starting material for Example 128].

[(3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-dimethyl-amine: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 3.43 (s, 6H), 7.43 (d, *J*=3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, *J*=3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H).

MS (EI) *m/z* 240, 242.

[(3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-5-yl)-dimethyl-amine:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  2.77 (s, 6H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 8.74 (s, 1H).

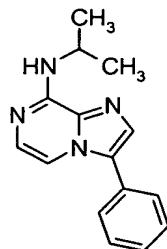
MS (EI) *m/z* 240, 242.

[0228] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 67% yield from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-dimethylamine and benzene boronic acid.

$^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.40 (d, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.61 (m, 1H), 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 3.48 (s, 6H).

MS *m/z* 239 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0229] Example 19 Isopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

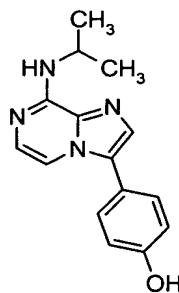


[0230] Using procedure for Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 31% yield from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-isopropyl-amine (Example 5) and benzene boronic acid.

$^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.70 (m, 2H), 7.60 (d, 2H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.10 (d, 1H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 1.20 (s, 6H).

MS *m/z* 253 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

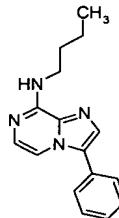
[0231] Example 20 4-(8-Isopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol



[0232] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 23% yield from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-isopropyl-amine (Example 5) and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenol.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 10.0 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 2H), 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.00 (d, 2H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 1.30 (s, 6H).  
MS *m/z* 269 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

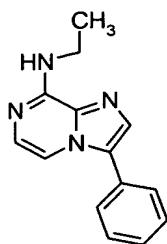
[0233] Example 21 Butyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine



[0234] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 59% yield from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-butyl-amine (Example 4) and benzene boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 3.47 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.36 (m, 2H), 0.91 (t, 3H).  
MS *m/z* 267 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0235] Example 22 Ethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

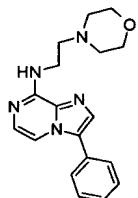


[0236] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained (yield 76%) from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-ethyl-amine (Example 3) and benzene boronic acid as off-white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.62 (m, 2H), 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 3.49 (m, 2H), 1.18 (t, 3H).

MS *m/z* 239 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0237] Example 23 (2-Morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-



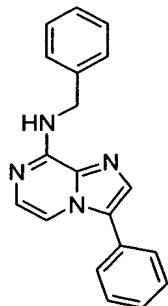
*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

[0238] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 66% yield from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-amine (Example 8) and benzene boronic acid as a brown oil.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO d-6) δ 2.43 (m, 4H), 2.56 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.58 (m, 6H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H).

MS *m/z* 324 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0239] Example 24    Benzyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

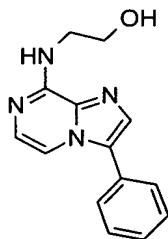


[0240] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained from benzyl-(3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine (Example 7) and benzene boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.55 (m, 5H), 7.42 (m, 4H), 7.345 (m, 2H), 7.30 (m, 1H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 4.82 (d, 2H).

MS *m/z* 301 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

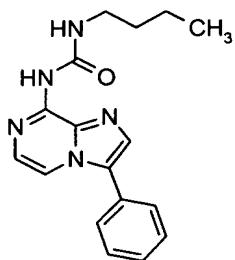
[0241] Example 25    2-(3-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamino)-ethanol



[0242] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained from 2-(3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamino)-ethanol (Example 9) and benzene boronic acid.

MS *m/z* 255 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0243] Example 26    1-Butyl-3-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-urea

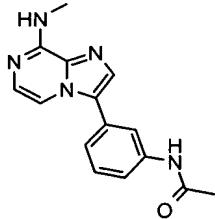


[0244] To a mixture of 3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine (Example 11) (28 mg, 0.133 mmol) in DCM (0.5 ml), DMF (1 ml) and THF (0.5 ml) was added butyl isocyanate (0.03 ml, 2 eq.). The mixture was heated at 60 °C for 8 hr. After cooling to rt, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified on a silica gel column to give 15 mg (yield 36%) of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.20 (s, 1H), 8.71 (br s, 1H), 8.13 (d, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, 2H), 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 2H), 3.26 (m, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.3 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, 3H).

MS *m/z* 310 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0245] Example 27 N-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide

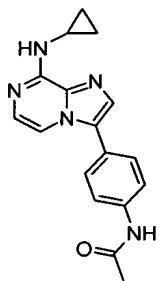


[0246] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 61% yield from Example 1 and 3-acetylaminophenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.40 (t, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.22 (t, 1H), 6.30 (m, br, 1H), 3.17 (d, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H).

MS *m/z* 282 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

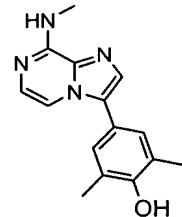
[0247] Example 28 N-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide



[0248] Using Method 2, the title compound was prepared in 12% yield from 3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-cyclopropyl-amine (Example 6) and N-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2,]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.56 (d, 1H), 7.43 (m, 5H), 6.27 (br s, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 0.93 (m, 2H), 0.67 (m, 2H).

[0249] Example 29 2,6-Dimethyl-4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol

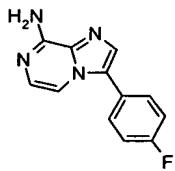


[0250] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained from Example 1 and 2,6-dimethyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenol (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.58 (br s, 1H), 7.63 (d, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.29 (d, 1H), 7.16 (s, 2H), 2.96 (d, 3H), 2.36 (s, 6H).

MS *m/z* 269 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0251] Example 30 3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine

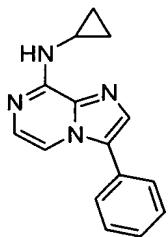


[0252] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained from 3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-ylamine (Example 2) and 4-fluorobenzene boronic acid (From Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.68 (m, 4H), 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 6.94 (br s, 2H).

MS *m/z* 229 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0253] Example 31 Cyclopropyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

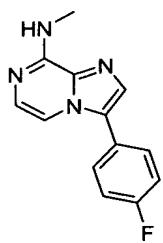


[0254] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-cyclopropyl-amine (Example 6) and benzene boronic acid (From Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.76 (d, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.36 (d, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 0.73 (m, 2H), 0.65 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 251 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

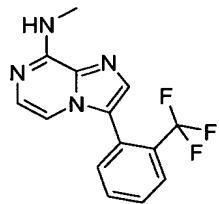
[0255] Example 32 [3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



[0256] Using the same procedure for preparing Example 10, the title compound was obtained from (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (Example 1) and 4-fluorobenzene boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.56 (m, 4H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 7.16 (m, 2H), 3.16 (d, 3H).

[0257] Example 33 Methyl-[3-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine

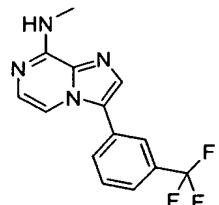


[0258] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 37% yield from Example 1 and 2-(trifluoromethyl)phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.87 (d, 1H), 7.64 (m, 3H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 6.28 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 293 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0259] Example 34 Methyl-[3-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine

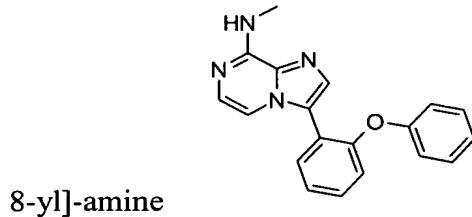


[0260] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 20% yield from Example 1 and 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenylboronic acid (from Fluka).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.68 (multiplets, 4H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 6.37 (br s, 1H), 3.16 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 293 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0261] Example 35 Methyl-[3-(2-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-

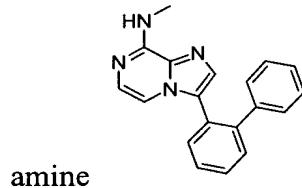


[0262] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 38% yield from Example 1 and 2-phenoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Combi-Blocks).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.22 (m, 4H), 6.87 (d, 2H), 6.23 (br s, 1H), 3.09 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 317 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0263] Example 36 (3-Biphenyl-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-

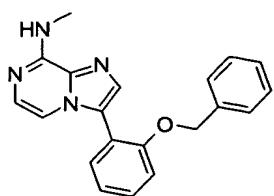


[0264] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 50% yield from Example 1 and 2-phenyl-phenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.07 (m, 6H), 6.89 (d, 1H), 6.32 (br s, 1H), 3.08 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 301 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0265] Example 37 [3-(2-Benzyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine

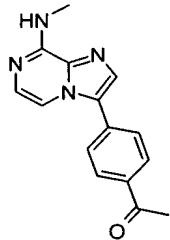


[0266] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 31% yield from Example 1 and 2-phenyl-phenylboronic acid (from Combi-Blocks).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.24 (m, 7H), 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.26 (br s, 1H), 5.07 (s, 3H), 3.18 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 331 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0267] Example 38 1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone



[0268] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 39% yield from Example 1 and 4-acetyl-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.60 (m, 4H), 7.43 (d, 1H), 6.14 (br s, 1H), 3.16 (d, 3H), 2.63 (s, 3H).

MS *m/z* 267 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0269] Example 39 1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone

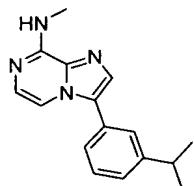


[0270] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 35% yield from Example 1 and 3-acetyl-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.13 (m, 1H), 8.00 (d, 1H), 7.73 (d, 1H), 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 6.27 (br s, 1H), 3.18 (d, 3H), 2.65 (s, 3H).

MS *m/z* 267 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0271] Example 40 [3-(3-Isopropyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine

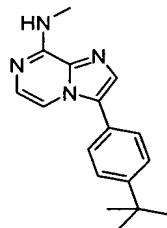


[0272] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 26% yield from Example 1 and 3-isopropyl-phenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 5H), 6.23 (br s, 1H), 3.13 (m, 3H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 1.30 (d, 6H).

MS *m/z* 267 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0273] Example 41 [3-(4-tert-Butyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine

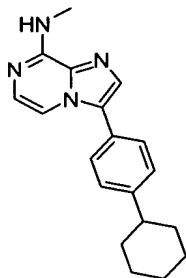


[0274] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 35% yield from Example 1 and 4-*t*-butyl-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.54 (m, 5H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 6.17 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (d, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H).

MS *m/z* 281 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

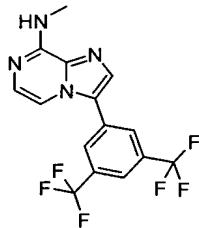
[0275] Example 42 [3-(4-Cyclohexyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



[0276] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 43% yield from Example 1 and 4-cyclohexyl-phenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.37 (m, 3H), 6.29 (br s, 1H), 3.14 (d, 3H), 2.55 (m, 1H), 1.87 (5H), 1.40 (m, 5H).  
MS *m/z* 307 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

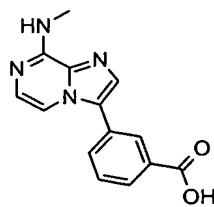
[0277] Example 43 [3-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



[0278] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 38% yield from Example 1 and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.47 (m, 2H), 6.20 (br s, 1H), 3.23 (d, 3H).  
MS *m/z* 361 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

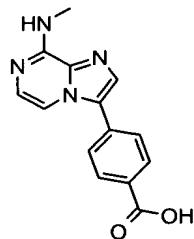
[0279] Example 44 3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-benzoic acid



[0280] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 33% yield from Example 1 and 3-carboxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.21 (s, 1H), 8.07 (d, 1H), 7.72 (d, 1H), 7.58 (3xm, 3H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 6.14 (s, br, 1H), 3.17 (d, 3H).

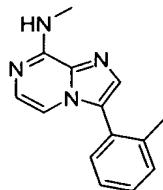
[0281] Example 45 3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-4-yl)-benzoic acid



[0282] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 15% yield from Example 1 and 4-carboxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.15 (m, 2H), 7.63 (m, 4H), 7.43 (d, 1H) 6.04 (s, br, 1H), 3.17 (d, 3H).

[0283] Example 46 Methyl-(3-o-tolyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

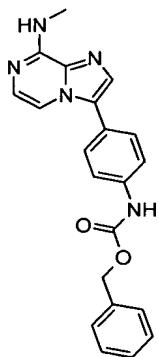


[0284] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 33% yield from Example 1 and 2-methyl-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.07 (d, 1H), 6.30 (br s, 1H), 3.13 (d, 3H), 2.20 (s, 3H).

MS *m/z* 239 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0285] Example 47 [4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester

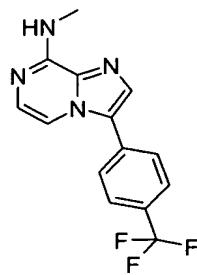


[0286] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 19% yield from Example 1 and [4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester (from Combi-Blocks).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.44 (multiplets, 6H), 7.32 (multiplets, 5H), 7.17 (br s, 1H), 6.11 (br s, 1H), 5.32 (s, 2H), 3.17 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 374 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0287] Example 48 Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine



[0288] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 46% yield from Example 1 and 4-trifluoromethyl-phenylboronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.67 (d, 2H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.34 (d, 1H), 6.30 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (d, 3H).  
MS *m/z* 293 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

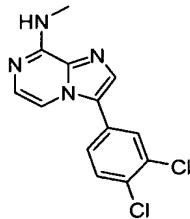
[0289] Example 49 [3-(2,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



[0290] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 68% yield from Example 1 and 2,4-difluoro-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 6.20 (br s, 1H), 3.23 (d, 3H).  
MS *m/z* 261 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0291] Example 50 [3-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



[0292] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 43% yield from Example 1 and 3,4-dichloro-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.41 (multiplets, 6H), 6.18 (br s, 1H), 3.19 (d, 3H).  
MS *m/z* 293 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0293] Example 51 [3-(3-Fluoro-4-methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



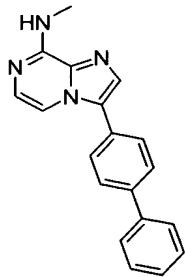
[0294] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 44% yield from Example 1 and (3,fluoro-4-methoxy)-phenylboronic acid (from Combi-Blocks).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.39 (d, 1H), 7.25 (multiplets, 2H),

7.05 (m, 1H), 6.29 (br s, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 273 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0295] Example 52 (3-Biphenyl-4-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine

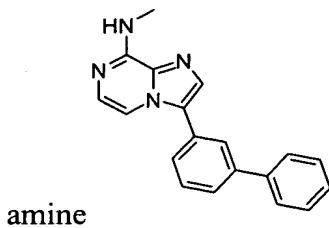


[0296] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 38% yield from Example 1 and biphenyl-4-yl-boronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.77 (d, 2H), 7.61 (m, 6H), 7.40 (multiplets, 4H), 6.15 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 301 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0297] Example 53 (3-Biphenyl-3-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-

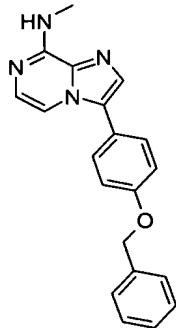


[0298] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 38% yield from Example 1 and biphenyl-3-yl-boronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.50 (multiplets, 11H), 6.26 (br s, 1H), 3.23 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 301 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0299] Example 54 [3-(4-Benzyloxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine

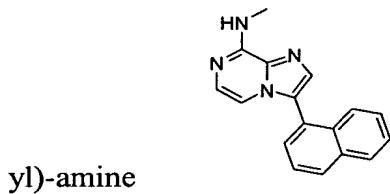


[0300] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 35% yield from Example 1 and 4-benzyloxy-phenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.39 (multiplets, 9H), 7.09 (d, 2H), 6.18 (br s, 1H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 331 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0301] Example 55 Methyl-(3-naphthalen-1-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

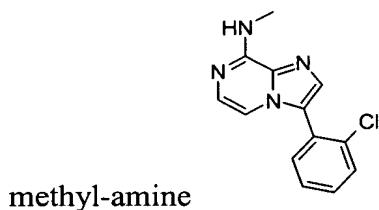


[0302] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 85% yield from Example 1 and 1-naphthalene boronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.93 (m, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.50 (multiplets, 5H), 7.29 (d, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 6.47 (br s, 1H), 3.23 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 275 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0303] Example 56 [3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine

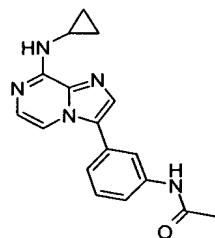


[0304] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 33% yield from Example 1 and 2-chloro-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.38 (m, 4H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 6.30 (br s, 1H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 3.19 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 259 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0305] Example 57 *N*-[3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]acetamide

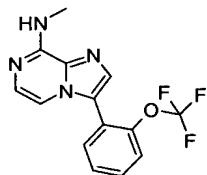


[0306] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained from Example 6 and 3-acetylmino-phenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

$^1\text{H}\text{NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )  $\delta$  7.83 (m, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 6.28 (br s, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 0.93 (m, 2H), 0.67 (m, 2H).

MS  $m/z$  308 [ $\text{M}^++1$ ].

[0307] Example 58 Methyl-[3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine

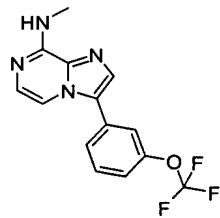


[0308] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 55% yield from Example 1 and 2-trifluoromethoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Matrix).

$^1\text{H}\text{NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )  $\delta$  7.62 (s, 1H), 7.39 (multiplets, 5H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 6.46 (br s, 1H), 3.21 (d, 3H).

MS  $m/z$  309 [ $\text{M}^++1$ ].

[0309] Example 59 Methyl-[3-(3-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine

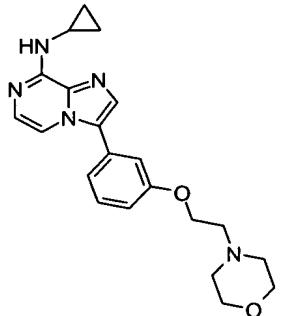


[0310] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 32% yield from Example 1 and 3-trifluoromethoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

$^1\text{H}\text{NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )  $\delta$  7.60 (m, 5H), 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.23 (m, 1H), 6.19 (br s, 1H), 3.23 (d, 3H).

MS  $m/z$  309 [ $\text{M}^++1$ ].

[0311] Example 60 Cyclopropyl-{3-[3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl}-amine



[0312] Synthesis of 4-{2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenoxy]-ethyl}-morpholine:

[0313] To a stirred solution of 3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2] dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenol (1 g, 4.5 mmol from Aldrich) in DMF (100 mL) was added 4-(2-chloroethyl)-morpholine.HCl (930 mg, 5 mmol),  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$ , and KI (40 mg, 0.24 mmol). The suspension was heated to 65 °C for 12 hours, at which time all starting material was consumed. The reaction was cooled, ethyl acetate was added (150 mL) and the organics were extracted with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The organics were separated, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and dried *in vacuo* yielding 4-{2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenoxy]-ethyl}-morpholine as a white crystalline solid in 78% yield.

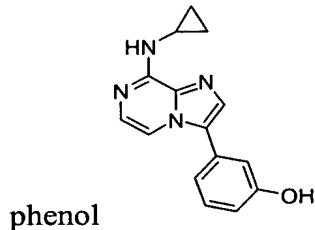
$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 300 MHz)  $\delta$  1.34 (s, 12H), 2.56-2.59 (t,  $J=4.6$ , 4H), 2.8-2.88 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.74 (t,  $J=4.6$ , 2H), 4.14-4.18 (m, 2H), 7.2-7.4 (m, 4H).

[0314] Using Method 2, the Example 60 was obtained in 69% yield from Example 6 and 4-{2-[3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenoxy]-ethyl}-morpholine.

$^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )  $\delta$  7.63 (d, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.13 (d, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 6.26 (br s, 1H), 4.14 (m, 2H), 3.73 (m, 4H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.82 (m, 2H), 2.60 (m, 4H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 0.67 (m, 2H).

MS  $m/z$  380 [ $\text{M}^++1$ ].

[0315] Example 61 3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-

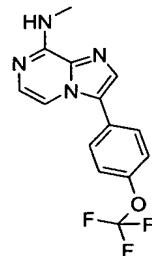


[0316] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained from Example 6 and 3-hydroxy-phenylboronic acid (from Combi-Blocks).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.68 (s, 1H), 7.63 (d, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.31 (m, 2H), 6.95 (m, 2H), 6.76 (d, 1H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 0.70 (m, 2H), 0.63 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 267 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0317] Example 62 Methyl-[3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine

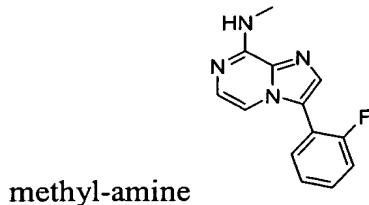


[0318] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 42% yield from Example 1 and 3-trifluoromethoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.49 (m, 4H), 7.35 (m, 3H), 6.32 (br s, 1H), 3.18 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 309 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0319] Example 63 [3-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



[0320] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 55% yield from Example 1 and 2-fluoro-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.19 (m, 3H), 6.29 (br s, 1H), 3.22 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 243 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0321] Example 64 [3-(3,4-Difluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine

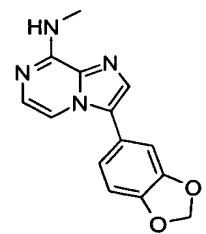


[0322] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 40% yield from Example 1 and 3,4-difluoro-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.39 (multiplets, 2H), 7.24 (multiplets, 4H), 6.20 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 261 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0323] Example 65 (3-Benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine

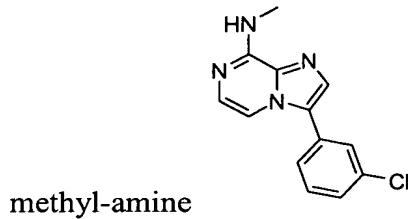


[0324] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 49% yield from Example 1 and 3,4-methylenedioxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 6.93 (m, 3H), 6.26 (br s, 1H), 6.09 (s, 2H), 3.19 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 269 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0325] Example 66 [3-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-

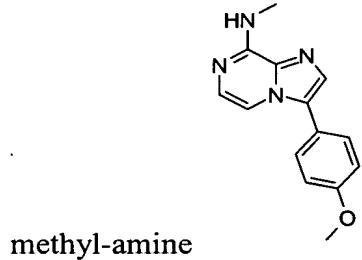


[0326] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 51% yield from Example 1 and 3-chloro-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.38 (m, 4H), 6.38 (br s, 1H), 3.21 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 259 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0327] Example 67 [3-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-

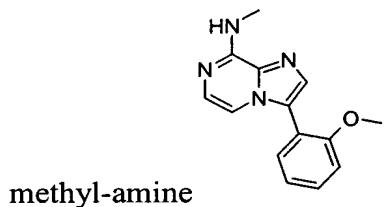


[0328] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 59% yield from Example 1 and 4-methoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.47 (m, 4H), 7.33 (d, 1H), 7.08 (d, 2H), 6.27 (br s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 255 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0329] Example 68 [3-(2-Methoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-



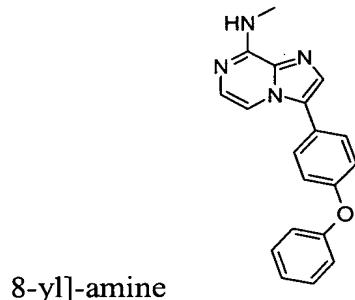
methyl-amine

[0330] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 31% yield from Example 1 and 2-methoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.42 (multiplets, 4H), 7.20 (multiplets, 3H), 6.17 (br s, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.18 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 255 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0331] Example 69 Methyl-[3-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-



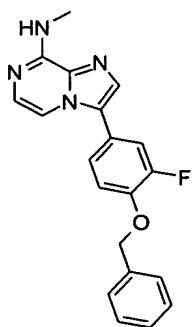
8-yl]-amine

[0332] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 51% yield from Example 1 and 4-phenoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.52 (m, 4H), 7.33 (m, 3H), 7.12 (m, 5H), 6.29 (br s, 1H), 3.17 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 317 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0333] Example 70 [3-(4-Benzylxy-3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine

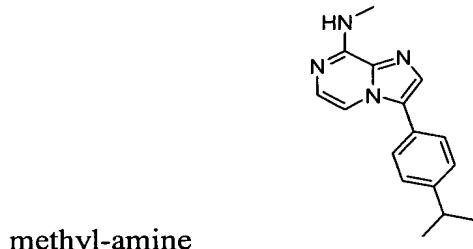


[0334] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 22% yield from Example 1 and 3-fluoro-4-benzyloxy-phenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.35 (multiplets, 7H), 7.12 (multiplets, 4H), 6.09 (br s, 1H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 3.21 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 349 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0335] Example 71 [3-(4-Isopropyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-



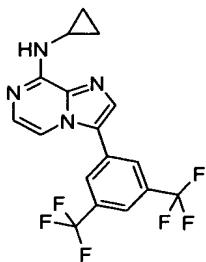
methyl-amine

[0336] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 60% yield from Example 1 and 4-isopropyl-phenylboronic acid (from Lancaster).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 6.37 (br s, 1H), 3.14 (d, 3H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 1.26 (d, 6H).

MS *m/z* 267 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0337] Example 72 [3-(3,5-Bis-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine

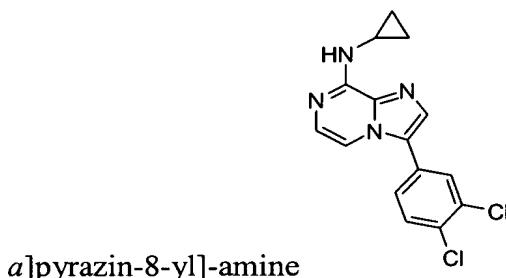


[0338] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 37% yield from Example 6 and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenylboronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.95 (m, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.46 (m, 2H), 6.27 (br s, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 0.93 (m, 2H), 0.67 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 387 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0339] Example 73 Cyclopropyl-[3-(3,4-dichloro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-



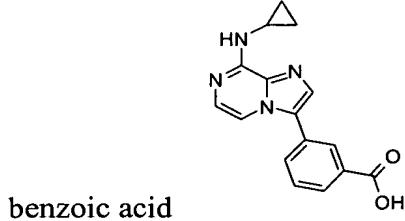
*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine

[0340] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 29% yield from Example 6 and 3,4-dichloro-phenylboronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.53 (multiplets, 5H), 7.33 (d, 1H), 6.23 (br s, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 0.94 (m, 2H), 0.70 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 320 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

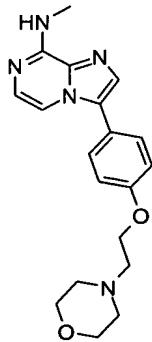
[0341] Example 74 3-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-



[0342] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained from Example 6 and 3-carboxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.22 (m, 1H), 8.12 (d, 1H), 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.62 (m, 3H), 7.52 (m, 2H), 6.24 (br s, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 0.95 (m, 2H), 0.70 (m, 2H).

[0343] Example 75 Methyl-{3-[4-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl}-amine



[0344] Synthesis of 4-{2-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenoxy]-ethyl}-morpholine:

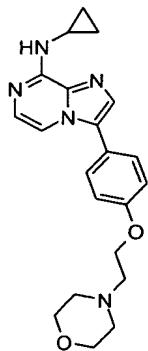
To a stirred solution of 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2] dioxaborolan-2-y)-phenol (1 g, 4.5 mmol) in DMF (100 mL), was added 4-(2-chloro-ethyl)-morpholine.HCl (930 mg, 5 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and KI (40 mg, 0.24 mmol). The suspension was heated to 65 °C for 12 hours, at which time all starting material was consumed. The reaction was cooled, ethyl acetate was added (150 mL) and the organics were extracted with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The organics were separated, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and dried *in vacuo* yielding 903 mg of 4-{2-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenoxy]-ethyl}-morpholine as a white crystalline solid (81%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz) δ 1.33 (s, 12H), 2.56-2.59 (t, *J*= 4.6, 4H), 2.8-2.9 (m, 2H), 3.71-3.74 (t, *J*= 4.7, 4H), 4.13-4.14 (m, 2H), 6.88-6.90 (d, *J*=8.5, 2H), 7.72-7.75 (d, *J*=8.5, 2H).

[0345] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 54% yield from Example 1 and 4-{2-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenoxy]-ethyl}-morpholine.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.42 (m, 4H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.03 (m, 2H), 6.32 (br s, 1H), 4.19 (t, 2H), 3.78 (m, 4H), 3.14 (d, 3H), 2.85 (t, 2H), 2.60 (m, 4H).

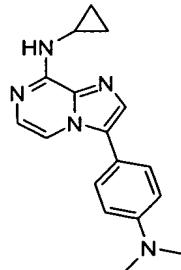
[0346] Example 76 Cyclopropyl-{3-[4-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl}-amine



[0347] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 26% yield from Example 6 and 4-{2-[4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenoxy]-ethyl}-morpholine, which was prepared in Example 75.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.49 (m, 3H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.03 (m, 2H), 6.18 (br s, 1H), 4.14 (t, 2H), 3.70 (m, 4H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 2.60 (m, 4H), 0.90 (m, 2H), 0.63 (m, 2H).

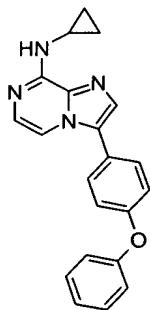
[0348] Example 77 Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine



[0349] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 26% yield from Example 6 and 4-dimethylamino-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich)

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.35 (m, 4H), 6.78 (m, 2H), 6.17 (br s, 1H), 3.05 (s, 6H), 2.91 (m, 1H), 0.95 (m, 2H), 0.71 (m, 2H).

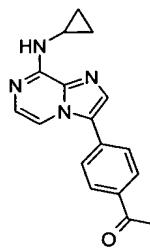
[0350] Example 78 Cyclopropyl-[3-(4-phenoxy-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-amine



[0351] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 24% yield from Example 6 and 4-phenoxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.07 (m, 5H), 6.21 (br s, 1H), 2.90 (m, 1H), 0.89 (m, 2H), 0.63 (m, 2H).

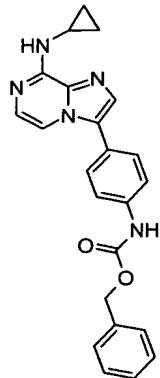
[0352] Example 79 1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-ethanone



[0353] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 27% yield from Example 6 and 4-acetyl-phenylboronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.10 (d, 2H), 7.60 (m, 3H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 6.22 (br s, 1H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.62 (s, 3H), 0.90 (m, 2H), 0.67 (m, 2H).

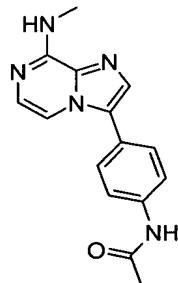
[0354] Example 80 [4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester



[0355] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 31% yield from Example 6 and [4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid benzyl ester (from Combi-Blocks).

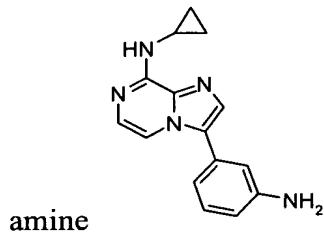
<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.56 (m, 3H), 7.38 (m, 10H), 6.20 (br s, 1H), 5.25 (s, 2H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 0.93 (m, 2H), 0.60 (m, 2H).

[0356] Example 81 N-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide



[0357] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 40% yield from Example 1 and [4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)acetanilide (from Aldrich).

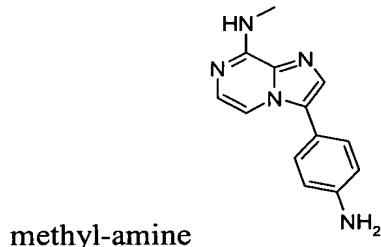
<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.70 (m, 3H), 7.47 (m, 4H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 6.04 (br s, 1H), 3.16 (d, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H).

[0358] Example 82 [3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-

[0359] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 38% yield from Example 6 and 3-aminophenylboronic acid (from TCI-US).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 6.93 (m, 1H), 6.82 (m, 1H), 6.73 (m, 1H), 6.18 (s, br, 1H), 3.80 (s, br, 2H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 0.90 (m, 2H), 0.64 (m, 2H).

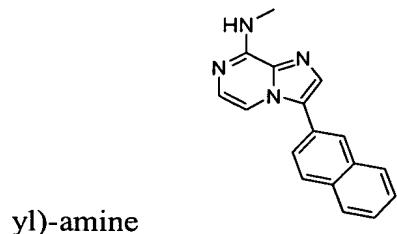
MS *m/z* 266 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0360] Example 83 [3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-

[0357] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 46% yield from Example 1 and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)aniline (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.30 (m, 3H), 6.78 (d, 2H), 6.00 (s, br, 1H), 3.85 (s, br, 2H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 240 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

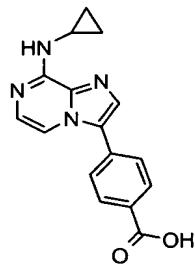
[0358] Example 84 Methyl-(3-naphthalen-2-yl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-

[0359] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 37% yield from Example 1 and 2-naphthaleneboronic acid (from TCI-US).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.95 (m, 2H), 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 6.18 (s, br, 1H), 3.20 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 275 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0360] Example 85 4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-

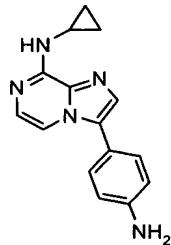


benzoic acid

[0361] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 22% yield from Example 6 and 4-carboxy-phenylboronic acid (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.17 (d, 2H), 7.67 (m, 4H), 7.53 (d, 1H), 6.24 (s, br, 1H), 3.93 (s, br, 2H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 0.84 (m, 2H), 0.60 (m, 2H).

[0362] Example 86 [3-(4-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-cyclopropyl-amine

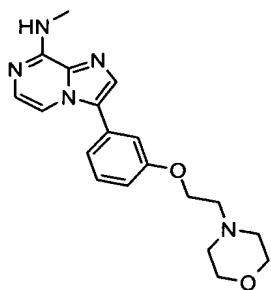


[0363] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 58% yield from Example 6 and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)aniline (from Aldrich).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.28 (m, 2H), 6.77 (d, 2H), 6.32 (s, br, 1H), 3.93 (s, br, 2H), 2.95 (m, 1H), 0.87 (m, 2H), 0.64 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 266 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0364] Example 87 Methyl-{3-[3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenyl]-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl}-amine

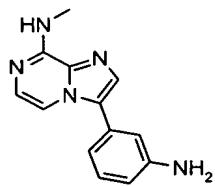


[0365] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 70% yield from Example 1 and 3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethoxy)-phenylboronic acid, which was prepared in Example 60.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.06 (m, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 6.33 (s, br, 1H), 4.16 (m, 2H), 3.70 (m, 4H), 3.15 (d, 3H), 2.84 (m, 2H), 2.59 (m, 4H).

MS *m/z* 354 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0366] Example 88 [3-(3-Amino-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine



[0367] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 60% yield from Example 1 and 3-aminophenylboronic acid (from TCI-US).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (d, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.27 (m, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 6.84 (m, 1H), 6.74 (m, 1H), 5.98 (s, br, 1H), 3.16 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 240 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0368] Example 89 3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenol

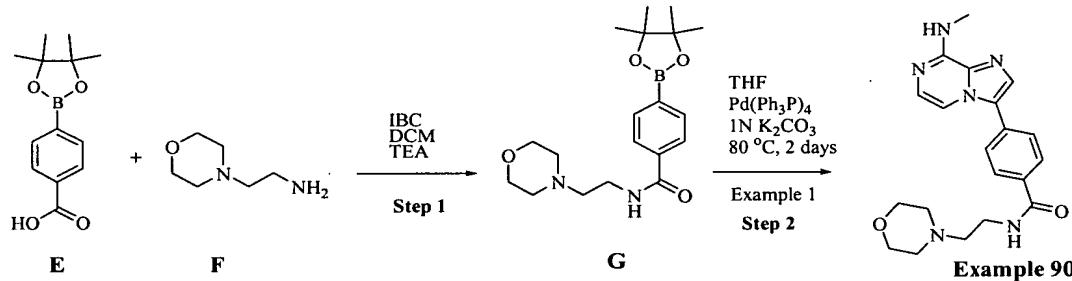


[0369] Using Method 2, the title compound was obtained in 64% yield from Example 1 and 3-hydroxy-phenylboronic acid (from Combi-Blocks).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.69 (d, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.35 (2xm, 2H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 6.97 (m, 1H), 6.87 (m, 1H), 3.07 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 241 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0370] Example 90 4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-N-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-benzamide



### Step 1:

[0371] In a 2 dram vial under nitrogen, 500 mg (2.0 mmol) of E was added and dissolved in dichloromethane (DCM) (5 mL). 606 mg (6.0 mmol) of triethyl amine (TEA) was then added via syringe and the stirring mixture cooled to -15 °C. 272 mg (2.0 mmol) of isobutyl chloroformate (IBC) was then added dropwise and the reaction mixture stirred for 5 minutes. After 5 minutes the formation of a white precipitate was observed, at which point the amine F was added and the solution allowed to warm to room temperature. Upon warming, the reaction was stirred for an additional 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was then diluted with dichloromethane (100mL) and extracted with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate (2 x 25 mL). The organic layer was then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under vacuum. The colorless oil was then triturated using hexanes (50 mL) to provide G as a white solid. Yield: 53%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.2, 2H), 7.75

(d,  $J = 8.2$ , 2H), 6.75 (br. s, 1H), 3.72 (t,  $J = 4.6$ , 4H), 3.15 (q,  $J = 5.7$ , 2H) 2.61 (t,  $J = 6.0$ , 2H) 2.51 (t,  $J = 4.5$ , 4H), 1.35 (s, 12H).

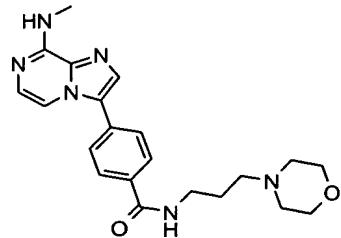
**Step 2:**

[0372] To a 2 dram vial, 100 mg (0.440 mmol) of Example 1, 190 mg (0.550 mmol) of the boronic ester **G**, and 51 mg (0.044 mmol) of palladium tetrakis triphenylphosphine were added. THF (2 mL) was then added followed by 1 N  $K_2CO_3$  (1 mL). The bi-phasic orange/yellow solution was then sealed and heated at 80°C for 2 days. The crude mixture was then acidified with 2 N HCl (10 mL) and partitioned with ether (50 mL) and water (50 mL). The aqueous layer was then extracted twice with ether (50 mL) and the pH raised above 9 with 2 N NaOH (20 mL). The aqueous layer was then extracted twice with 75 mL of dichloromethane and the organic layers combined and concentrated under vacuum to provide a brown or yellow residue. The resulting residue was then purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 99:1 dichloromethane/MeOH) and isolated the title compound as an off-white solid. Yield: 29%.  $^1H$  NMR (300 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$  7.93 (d,  $J = 8.3$ , 2H), 7.63 – 7.55 (m, 4H), 7.41 (d,  $J = 4.8$ , 1H), 7.01 (broad s, 1H), 6.34, (broad s, 1H), 3.74 (t,  $J = 4.6$ , 4H), 3.17 (q,  $J = 5.7$ , 2H), 3.17 (d,  $J = 5.0$ , 3H), 2.64 (t,  $J = 6.0$ , 2H) 2.53 (t,  $J = 5.0$ , 4H).

MS  $m/z$  381 [ $M^+ + 1$ ].

[0373] Following compounds were prepared in the similar way as for preparing Example 90:

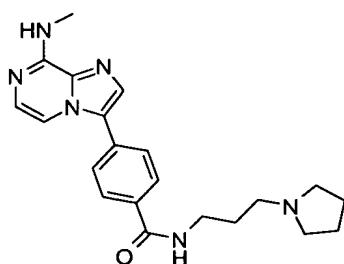
[0374] Example 91 4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-N-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-benzamide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.08 (m, br, 1H), 7.95 (d, 2H), 7.55 (2xm, 4H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 6.00 (m, br, 1H), 3.74 (m, 4H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 3.18 (d, 3H), 2.52 (2xm, 6H), 1.84 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 395 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

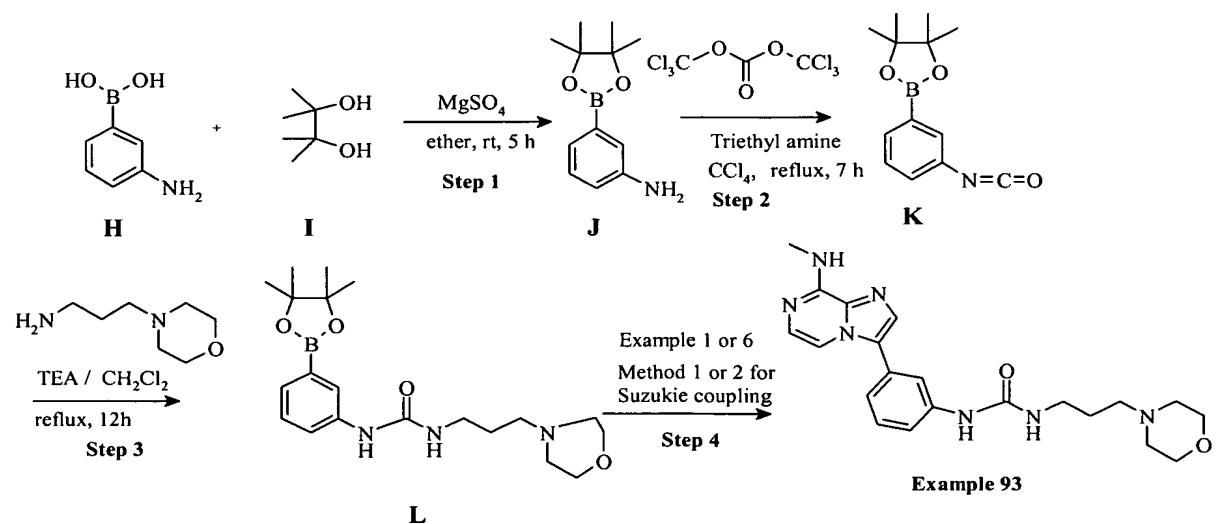
[0375] Example 92 4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-*N*-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-benzamide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.00 (br s, 1H), 7.92 (d, 2H), 7.59 (m, 4H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 5.99 (br s, 1H), 3.61 (m, 2H), 3.17 (d, 3H), 2.73 (m, 2H), 2.58 (m, 4H), 1.85 (m, 6H).

MS *m/z* 379 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0376] Example 93 1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea



**Step 1:**

[0377] A 1 L round bottomed flask with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 3-amino boronic acid (**H**) (10 g, 0.065 mol), pinacol (**I**) (9.53 g, 0.080 mol) and magnesium sulfate (23.3 g, 0.193 mol). Ether (500 mL) was added to the mixture and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 5 h (until TLC showed complete disappearance of starting material). The reaction mixture was filtered and the organic layer was washed with brine (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and condensed to give a white solid **J** (15.11 g, 94% crude yield).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.33 (s, 12H), 3.64 (bs, 2H), 6.7 (m, 1H), 7.12 – 7.25 (m, 3H).

### Step 2:

[0378] A 1 L round bottomed flask fitted with a water-cooled condenser, was charged with **J** (10 g, 0.04 mol), triphosgene (4.38 g, 0.147 mol) and triethylamine (12 mL). Carbon tetrachloride (500 mL) was added and the reaction was gently heated to reflux. The reflux was continued for 7 h under a positive nitrogen pressure. The reaction mixture was cooled and washed with water (2 x 100 mL). The organic layer was dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and condensed. The oil thus obtained was taken in heptane (200 mL), filtered and condensed to give pure **K** (8.62 g, 77% crude yield).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.34 (s, 12H), 7.15 (d, 1H,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz), 7.29 – 7.34 (t, 1H,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz).

### Step 3:

[0379] To a stirring solution of **K** (1 g, 3.8 mmol) in methylene chloride (10 mL) was added 3-amino (propyl) morpholine (603 mg, 4.18 mmol) and triethylamine (0.8 mL). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h. The solution was cooled and condensed. The crude was column purified on silica gel (1:10 methanol in methylene chloride) to get **L** (900 mg, 62% yield).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.33 (s, 12H), 1.65 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 2.38 – 2.45 (m, 6H), 3.32 – 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.56 – 3.60 (m, 4H), 5.5 (bs, 1H), 6.47 (bs, 1H), 7.31 – 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.52 – 7.56 (m, 3H).

**Step 4:**

[0380] To a degassed solution of aqueous THF (9:1 THF: water) were sequentially added **L** (565 mg, 1.45 mmol), Example 1 (300 mg, 1.32 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (546 mg, 3.96 mmol) and Pd(Ph<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>4</sub> (15 mg, 1 mol%). The reaction was refluxed under nitrogen for 48 h. The reaction mixture was cooled and condensed. The crude was twice column purified on normal phase and reverse phase silica gel to get pure title compound.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.06 (m, 1H), 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.34 (m, 2H), 3.15 (d, 3H), 2.44 (m, 6H), 1.71 (m, 2H).

[0381] The following compounds were prepared using similar method as for synthesizing Example 93:

[0382] Example 94 (R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic



acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide

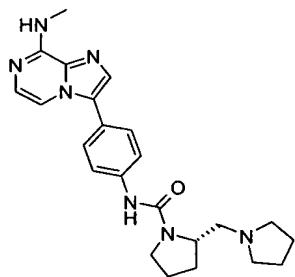
<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 11.28 (br s, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.49 (multiplets, 6H), 6.23 (br s, 1H), 3.90 (multiplets, 2H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.50 (d, 1H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 2.03 (m, 4H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.78 (m, 1H), 0.93 (m, 2H), 0.70 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 446 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0383] Example 95 (S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.58 (d, 1H), 7.43 (multiplets, 6H), 6.18 br s, 1H), 3.93 (multiplets, 2H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.00 (multiplets, 2H), 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.50 (d, 1H), 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 4H), 1.79 (m, 4H), 1.65 (m, 2H), 0.93 (m, 2H), 0.70 (m, 2H). MS *m/z* 446 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

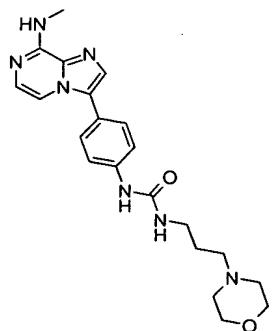
[0384] Example 96 (S)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.53 (m, 4H), 7.37 (m, 3H), 6.10 (m, 1H), 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.14 (d, 3H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.66 (m, 2H), 2.53 (m, 2H), 2.12 (m, 1H), 1.97 (m, 3H), 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 1H).

MS *m/z* 420 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

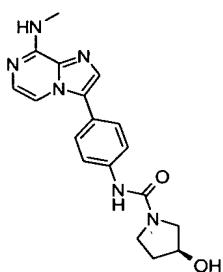
[0385] Example 97 1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.73 (br s, 1H), 7.47 (m, 6H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 6.21 (m, 1H), 5.96 (br s, 1H), 3.65 (m, 4H), 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.16 (d, 2H), 2.46 (m, 4H), 1.75 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 410 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

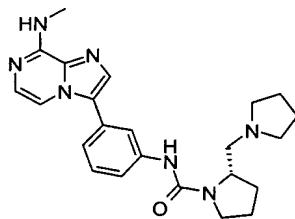
[0386] Example 98 (S)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.68 (m, 3H), 7.50 (m, 3H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 4.47 (br s, 1H), 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.31 (m, 2H), 3.07 (d, 3H), 2.09 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 353 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

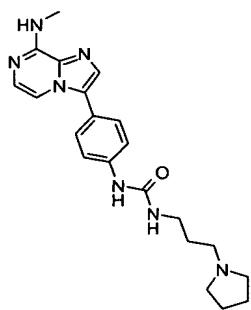
[0387] Example 99 (R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.11 (m, 1H), 6.08 (m, 1H), 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.17 (d, 3H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.85 (m, 2H), 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.83 (m, 6H), 1.65 (m, 1H).

MS *m/z* 420 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

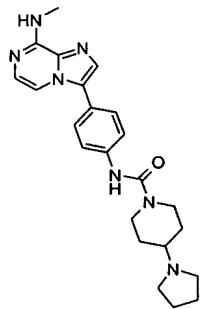
[0388] Example 100 1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.59 (br s, 1H), 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 6.26 (m, 1H), 6.04 (br s, 1H), 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.12 (d, 3H), 2.51 (m, 6H), 1.72 (m, 6H).

MS *m/z* 394 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

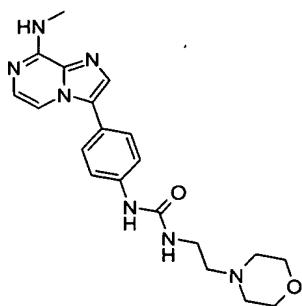
[0389] Example 101 4-Pyrrolidin-1-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.48 (m, 4H), 7.39 (d, 1H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 6.53 (br s, 1H), 5.99 (br s, 1H), 4.01 (m, 2H), 3.12 (d, 3H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.99 (m, 4H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.77 (m, 4H), 1.57 (m, 2H).

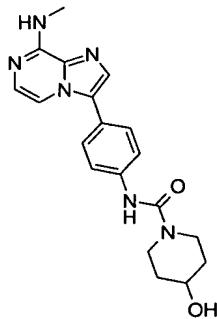
MS *m/z* 420 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0390] Example 102 1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea



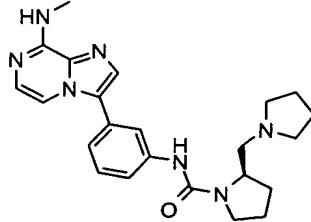
<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.49 (m, 6H), 7.39 (d, 1H), 5.99 (m, 1H), 5.28 (m, 1H), 3.67 (m, 4H), 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.12 (d, 3H), 3.00 (m, 2H), 2.49 (m, 4H).  
MS *m/z* 396 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0391] Example 103 4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.65 (d, 1H), 7.49 (m, 5H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 3.93 (m, 2H), 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.04 (d, 3H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.53 (m, 2H).  
MS *m/z* 367 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

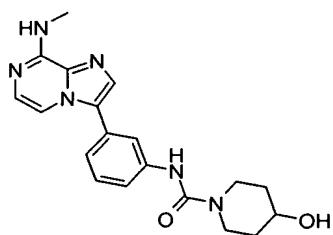
[0392] Example 104 (R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.34 (m 3H), 7.08 (m, 1H), 5.97 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 2H), 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.18 (d, 3H), 2.96, 2.85, 2.64, 2.50 (4xm, 6H), 2.12, 1.90, 1.80, 1.64, 1.37 (5xm, 10H).

MS *m/z* 420 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

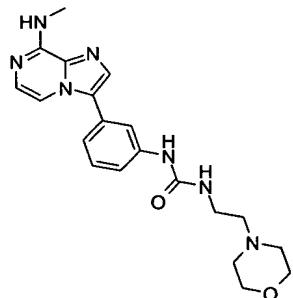
[0393] Example 105 4-Hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid [3-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 6.49 (m, 1H), 6.00 (m, 1H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.83 (m, 2H), 3.23 (m, 2H), 3.15 (d, 3H), 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.64 (m, 4H).

MS *m/z* 367 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

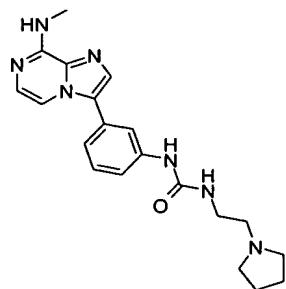
[0394] Example 106 1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.53 (s, 1H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.19 (m, 1H), 6.04 (m, 1H), 5.32 (m, 1H), 3.68 (m, 4H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 3.16 (d, 3H), 2.56 (m, 2H), 2.47 (m, 4H).

MS *m/z* 396 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

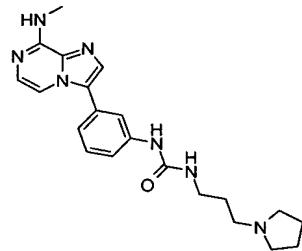
[0395] Example 107 1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.31 (m, 3H), 7.09 (m, 1H), 6.11 (m, 1H), 5.91 (m, 1H), 3.36 (m, 2H), 3.14 (d, 3H), 2.69 (m, 2H), 2.53 (m, 4H), 1.75 (m, 4H).

MS *m/z* 380 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

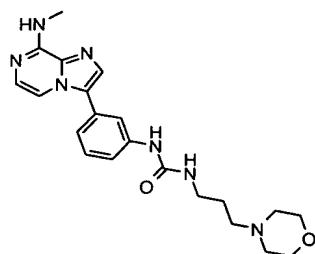
[0396] Example 108 1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.62 (br s, 1H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.09 (m, 2H), 6.38 (m, 1H), 6.14 (br s, 1H), 3.31 (m, 2H), 3.12 (d, 3H), 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.43 (m, 4H), 1.71 (m, 6H).

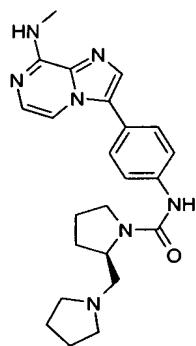
MS *m/z* 394 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0397] Example 109 1-[3-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.06 (m, 1H), 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.34 (m, 2H), 3.15 (d, 3H), 2.44 (m, 6H), 1.71 (m, 2H).

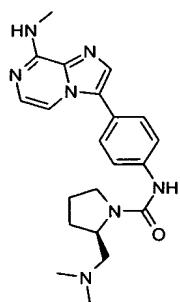
[0398] Example 110 (R)-2-Pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.53 (multiplets, 4H), 7.50 (multiplets, 3H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 6.00 (br s, 1H), 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.16 (d, 3H), 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.68 (m, 2H), 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 1.97 (m, 4H), 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 1H).

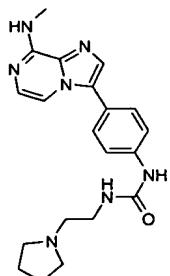
MS *m/z* 420 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0399] Example 111 (R)-2-Dimethylaminomethyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.50 (multiplets, 5H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 6.28 (br s, 1H), 6.05 (br m, 1H), 3.74 (m, 3H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.16 (d, 3H), 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 2.19 (m, 1H), 1.92 (m, 1H).

[0400] Example 112 1-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-

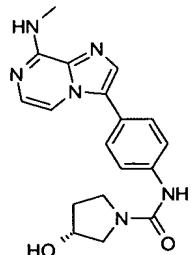


(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.68 (d, 1H), 7.53 (multiplets, 5H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 3.79 (m, 2H), 3.52 (multiplets, 4H), 3.29 (m, 1H), 3.06 (d, 3H), 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.09 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 1H).

MS *m/z* 380 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

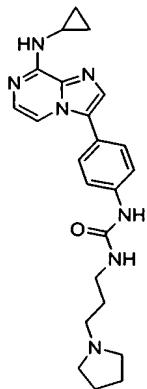
[0401] Example 113 (R)-3-Hydroxy-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid [4-(8-methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-amide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.48 (multiplets, 3H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.27 (s, 3H), 6.30 (br s, 1H), 5.99 (br m, 1H), 3.65 (m, 4H), 3.19 (d, 3H), 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.72 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 353 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

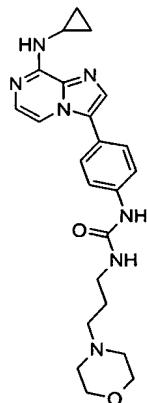
[0402] Example 114 1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-propyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.46 (br s, 1H), 7.46 (multiplets, 7H), 6.28 (m, 1H), 5.83 (br s, 1H), 3.35 (m, 2H), 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.46 (m, 5H), 1.73 (m, 6H), 0.90 (m, 2H), 0.68 (m, 2H).

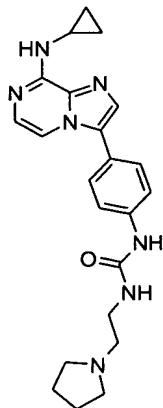
MS *m/z* 420 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0403] Example 115 1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(3-morpholin-4-yl-propyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.53 (d, 1H), 7.42 (multiplets, 6H), 7.07 br s, 1H), 6.19 (m, 1H), 5.71 (br s, 1H), 3.68 (m, 4H), 3.35 (m, 2H), 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.46 (m, 5H), 1.73 (m, 3H), 0.90 (m, 2H), 0.68 (m, 2H).

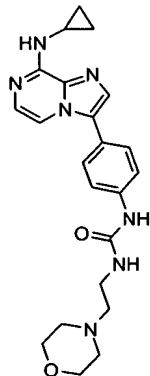
[0404] Example 116 1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethyl)-urea



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.45 (multiplets, 7H), 6.20 br s, 1H), 6.19 (br s, 1H), 5.71 (br s, 1H), 3.43 (m, 2H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.73 (m, 2H), 2.60 (m, 4H), 1.84 (m, 4H), 0.90 (m, 2H), 0.67 (m, 2H).

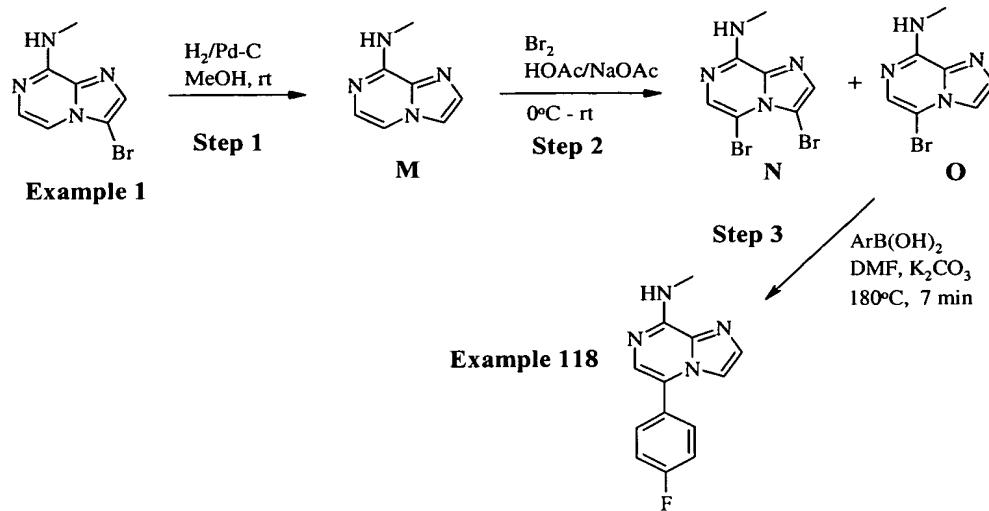
MS *m/z* 406 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0405] Example 117 1-[4-(8-Cyclopropylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-3-yl)-phenyl]-3-(2-morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-urea



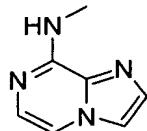
<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.72 (br m, 1H), 7.53 (multiplets, 7H), 6.26 br s, 1H), 5.53 (br s, 1H), 3.62 (m, 4H), 3.43 (m, 2H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.57 (multiplets, 4H), 1.91 (m, 2H), 0.78 (m, 2H), 0.60 (m, 2H).

MS *m/z* 422 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0406] Example 118 [5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-

amine

[0407] Step 1: Synthesis of (5-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (intermediate **M**)

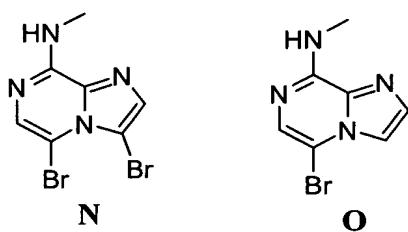


To a solution of (3-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (Example 1) (2.4 g, 11.9 mmol) in methanol (160 ml) was added Pd-C (10% wt. 0.1 eq). The mixture was hydrogenated at rt overnight, filtered, and washed with hot methanol. The organics were combined and concentrated to afford 2.8 g of crude imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl-methyl-amine (**M**).

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.83 (d, 1H), 7.72 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.21 (d, 1H), 2.90 (s, 3H).

MS *m/z* 149 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0408] Step 2: Synthesis of 3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methylaminie (Intermediate **N**) and 5-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (intermediate **O**)



To a solution of imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl-methyl-amine (**M**) (2.0 g, 13.4 mmol) in HOAc (16 ml) was added NaOAc (2 g). The mixture was cooled to 0°C and a solution of Br<sub>2</sub> (620 ml, 0.9 eq) in HOAc (2 ml) was added slowly. The mixture was stirred and gradually warmed to rt, stirred overnight. The mixture was concentrated and purified over silica gel column to afford 515 mg of (3,5-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine intermediate **N** and 777 mg of 5-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (intermediate **O**).

[0409] Intermediate **N**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.04, 3.05 (2xs, 3H), 6.05 (brs, 1H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.36 (s, 1H).

MS *m/z* 227 [M<sup>+</sup>].

[0410] Intermediate **O**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.09, 3.11 (2xs, 3H), 6.35 (brs, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.64(s, 1H).

MS *m/z* 227 [M+1].

[0411] Step 3: Synthesis of [5-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl]-methyl-amine (Example 118)

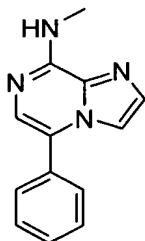
[0412] To a solution of (5-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (intermediate **O**) (68 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (4 ml) and water (2 ml) was added 4-fluorobenzene boronic acid (84 mg, 0.6 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (165 mg 1.2 mmol), and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (35 mg, 0.1 eq). The mixture was heated at 170°C in microwave for 6 min. The mixture was purified on a silica gel column to give the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.54 (m, 4H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 3.2 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 243 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0413] The follow compounds were prepared using the same procedure as for synthesis of Example 118:

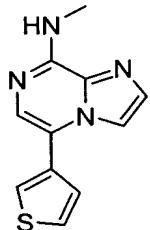
[0414] Example 119 Methyl-(5-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.63 (d, 2H), 7.58-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 3.2 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 225 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0415] Example 120 Methyl-(5-thiophen-3-yl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

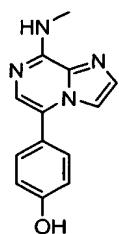


[0416] Using procedure for Example 127, the title compound was obtained from (5-bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (Example 91), and 3-thiophenylboronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.52 (m, 3H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (br s, 1H), 3.19, 3.20 (2xs, 3H)

MS *m/z* 231 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

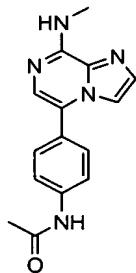
[0417] Example 121 4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-5-yl)-phenol



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.72 (s, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.46 (2xm, 3H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.01 (m, 2H), 6.63 (s, br, 1H), 3.74 (m, 4H), 3.13 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 241 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

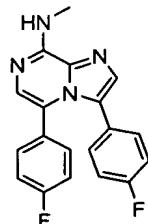
[0418] Example 122 *N*-[4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-5-yl)-phenyl]-acetamide



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 10.12 (s, br, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, 2H), 7.50 (m, 4H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 2.95 (d, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H).

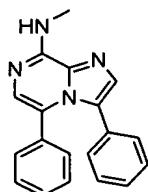
MS *m/z* 282 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0419] Example 123 [3,5-Bis-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-8-yl]-methylamine



<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.45 (s, 1H), 6.97 (m, 2H), 6.87 (m, 2H), 6.73 (m, 4H), 6.18 (s, br, 1H), 3.23 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 337 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

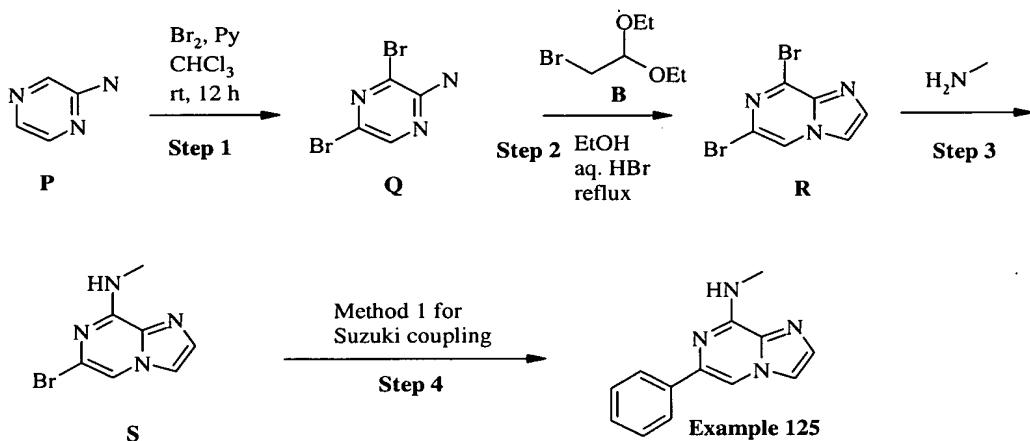
[0420] Example 124 (3,5-Diphenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.00 (m, 8H), 6.91 (m, 1H), 6.89 (m, 1H), 6.16 (s, br, 1H), 3.23 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 301 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0421] Example 125 Methyl-(6-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

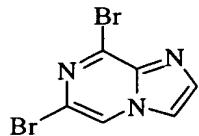
2.

[0422] Step 1: Synthesis of 3,5-Dibromo-pyrazin-2-ylamine – Intermediate **Q**

To a solution of aminopyrazine (**P**) (1.902g, 20 mmol, 1 eq.) in chloroform (160 ml) was added pyridine (3.4 ml, 42 mmol, 2.1 eq.) and bromine (2.15 ml, 2.1 eq.). The mixture was stirred at rt for 2 hours. The mixture was then diluted with DCM, washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated to afford 2.583 g of title compound (yield 51%) as a light brown solid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.12 (s, 1H), 6.98 (br s, 2H).

[0423] Step 2: Synthesis of 6,8-Dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine – Intermediate **R**

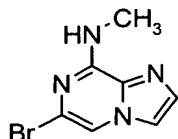


Using procedure for Intermediate C, the title compound was obtained from 3,5-dibromo-pyrazin-2-ylamine (Intermediate **Q**), and bromoacetaldehyde diethylacetal.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.00 (s, 1H), 8.20 (d, 1H), 7.87 (d, 1H).

MS *m/z* 278 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0424] Step 3: Synthesis of (6-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (Intermediate **S**)

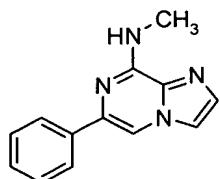


Using procedure for Example 1, the title compound was obtained in 94% yield from 6,8-dibromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazine (Intermediate **R**) and methylamine.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.47 (d, 1H), 2.89 (d, 3H).

MS *m/z* 228 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0425] Step 4: Methyl-(6-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-amine

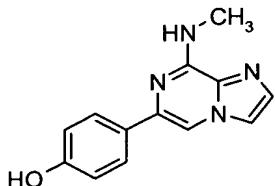


Using Suzuki coupling procedure for Example 10, the title compound was obtained in 36% yield from (6-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (Example 30), and benzene boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, 2H), 7.85 (d, 1H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 3.00 (d, 3H).  
 MS *m/z* 225 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0426] The following compounds were prepared using the same procedure as for synthesizing Example 125:

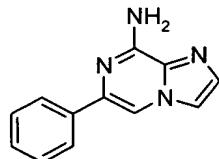
[0427] Example 126 4-(8-Methylamino-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-6-yl)-phenol



Using method 1 for Suzuki coupling reaction, the title compound was obtained in 24% yield from (6-bromo-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-yl)-methyl-amine (Intermediate S) and 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-[1,3,2]dioxaborolan-2-yl)-phenol.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, 2H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 2H), 6.80 (d, 2H), 3.01 (d, 3H).  
 MS *m/z* 241 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

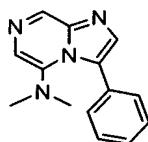
[0428] Example 127 6-Phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-8-ylamine



Using procedure for preparing Example 125, the title compound was obtained from intermediate S and benzene boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, 2H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.33 (m, 1H), 6.99 (br s, 2H).  
 MS *m/z* 211 [M<sup>+</sup>+1].

[0429] Example 128 Dimethyl-(3-phenyl-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrazin-5-yl-amine



Using method 1 for Suzuki coupling reaction, the title compound was obtained in 55% yield from [(3-Bromo-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-5-yl)-dimethyl-amine (see Example 18) and phenyl boronic acid.

<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ 8.35 (d, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.40 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, 1H), 6.22 (br s, 1H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.17 (d, 3H).

### Biological Examples

[0430] The following assays are employed to find those compounds demonstrating the optimal degree of the desired activity.

#### A. Assay Procedures.

[0431]The following assays may be used to determine the level of activity and effect of the different compounds of the present invention on one or more of the PKs. Similar assays can be designed along the same lines for any PK using techniques well known in the art.

[0432] Several of the assays described herein are performed in an ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Sandwich Assay) format (Voller, et al., 1980, "Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay," Manual of Clinical Immunology, 2d ed., Rose and Friedman, Am. Soc. Of Microbiology, Washington, D.C., pp. 359-371). The general procedure is as follows: a compound is introduced to cells expressing the test kinase, either naturally or recombinantly, for a selected period of time after which, if the test kinase is a receptor, a ligand known to activate the receptor is added. The cells are lysed and the lysate is transferred to the wells of an ELISA plate previously coated with a specific antibody recognizing the substrate of the enzymatic phosphorylation reaction. Non-substrate components of the cell lysate are washed away and the amount of phosphorylation on the substrate is detected with an antibody specifically recognizing phosphotyrosine compared with control cells that were not contacted with a test compound.

[0433] The presently preferred protocols for conducting the ELISA experiments for specific PKs is provided below. However, adaptation of these protocols for determining the activity of compounds against other RTKs, as well as for CTKs and STKs, is well within the scope of knowledge of those skilled in the art.

[0434] Other assays described herein measure the amount of DNA made in response to activation of a test kinase, which is a general measure of a proliferative response. The general procedure for this assay is as follows: a compound is introduced to cells expressing the test kinase, either naturally or recombinantly, for a selected period of time after which, if the test kinase is a receptor, a ligand known to activate the receptor is added. After incubation at least overnight, a DNA labeling reagent such as 5-bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) or H<sup>3</sup>-thymidine is added. The amount of labeled DNA is detected with either an anti-BrdU antibody or by measuring radioactivity and is compared to control cells not contacted with a test compound.

### **GST-FLK-1 BIOASSAY**

[0435] This assay analyzes the tyrosine kinase activity of GST-Flk1 on poly(glu,tyr) peptides.

#### **Materials and Reagents:**

1. Corning 96-well ELISA plates (Corning Catalog No. 5805-96).
2. poly(glu,tyr) 4:1, lyophilizate (Sigma Catalog # P0275).
3. Preparation of poly(glu,tyr)(pEY) coated assay plates: Coat 2 ug/well of poly(glu,tyr)(pEY) in 100 ul PBS, hold at room temperature for 2 hours or at 4<sup>0</sup>C overnight. Cover plates well to prevent evaporation.
4. PBS Buffer: for 1 L, mix 0.2 g KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 1.15 g Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.2 g KCl and 8 g NaCl in approx. 900ml dH<sub>2</sub>O. When all reagents have dissolved, adjust the pH to 7.2 with HCl. Bring total volume to 1 L with dH<sub>2</sub>O.
5. PBST Buffer: to 1 L of PBS Buffer, add 1.0 ml Tween-20.

6. TBB - Blocking Buffer: for 1 L, mix 1.21 g TRIS, 8.77 g NaCl, 1 ml TWEEN-20 in approximately 900 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O. Adjust pH to 7.2 with HCl. Add 10 g BSA, stir to dissolve. Bring total volume to 1 L with dH<sub>2</sub>O. Filter to remove particulate matter.
7. 1% BSA in PBS: To make a 1x working solution, add 10 g BSA to approx. 990 ml PBS buffer, stir to dissolve. Adjust total volume to 1 L with PBS buffer, filter to remove particulate matter.
8. 50 mM Hepes pH 7.5.
9. GST-Flk1cd purified from sf9 recombinant baculovirus transformation (SUGEN, Inc.).
10. 4% DMSO in dH<sub>2</sub>O.
11. 10 mM ATP in dH<sub>2</sub>O.
12. 40 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>
13. Kinase Dilution Buffer (KDB): mix 10 ml Hepes (pH 7.5), 1 ml 5M NaCl, 40 µL 100 mM sodium orthovanadate and 0.4 ml of 5% BSA in dH<sub>2</sub>O with 88.56 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O.
14. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates, Applied Scientific Catalog # AS-72092
15. EDTA: mix 14.12 g ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) to approx. 70 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O. Add 10 N NaOH until EDTA dissolves. Adjust pH to 8.0. Adjust total volume to 100 ml with dH<sub>2</sub>O.
16. 1<sup>0</sup> Antibody Dilution Buffer: mix 10 ml of 5% BSA in PBS buffer with 89.5 ml TBST.
17. Anti-phosphotyrosine monoclonal antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (PY99 HRP, Santa Cruz Biotech).
18. 2,2'-Azinobis(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS, Moss, Cat. No. ABST).
19. 10% SDS.

Procedure:

1. Coat Corning 96-well ELISA plates with 2 µg of polyEY peptide in sterile PBS as described in step 3 of Materials and Reagents.

2. Remove unbound liquid from wells by inverting plate. Wash once with TBST. Pat the plate on a paper towel to remove excess liquid.
3. Add 100  $\mu$ l of 1% BSA in PBS to each well. Incubate, with shaking, for 1 hr. at room temperature.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Soak wells with 50 mM HEPES (pH7.5) (150  $\mu$ l/well).
6. Dilute test compound with dH<sub>2</sub>O/4% DMSO to 4 times the desired final assay concentration in 96-well polypropylene plates.
7. Add 25  $\mu$ l diluted test compound to ELISA plate. In control wells, place 25  $\mu$ l of dH<sub>2</sub>O/4% DMSO.
8. Add 25  $\mu$ l of 40 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub> with 4x ATP (2  $\mu$ M) to each well.
9. Add 25  $\mu$ l 0.5M EDTA to negative control wells.
10. Dilute GST-Flk1 to 0.005  $\mu$ g(5 ng)/well with KDB.
11. Add 50  $\mu$ l of diluted enzyme to each well.
12. Incubate, with shaking, for 15 minutes at room temperature.
13. Stop reaction by adding 50  $\mu$ l of 250 mM EDTA (pH 8.0).
14. Wash 3X with TBST and pat plate on paper towel to remove excess liquid.
15. Add 100  $\mu$ l per well anti-phosphotyrosine HRP conjugate, 1:5,000 dilution in antibody dilution buffer. Incubate, with shaking, for 90 min. at room temperature.
16. Wash as in step 14.
17. Add 100  $\mu$ l of room temperature ABTS solution to each well.
18. Incubate, with shaking, for 10 to 15 minutes. Remove any bubbles.
19. Stop reaction by adding 20  $\mu$ l of 10% SDS to each well.
20. Read results on Dynatech MR7000 ELISA reader with test filter at 410 nM and reference filter at 630 nM.

## PYK2 BIOASSAY

[0436] This assay is used to measure the *in vitro* kinase activity of HA epitope-tagged full length pyk2 (FL.pyk2-HA) in an ELISA assay.

### Materials and reagents:

1. Corning 96-well Elisa plates.
2. 12CA5 monoclonal anti-HA antibody (SUGEN, Inc.)
3. PBS (Dulbecco's Phosphate-Buffered Saline (Gibco Catalog # 450-1300EB)
4. TBST Buffer: for 1 L, mix 8.766 g NaCl, 6.057 g TRIS and 1 ml of 0.1% Triton X-100 in approx. 900 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O. Adjust pH to 7.2, bring volume to 1 L.
5. Blocking Buffer: for 1 L, mix 100 g 10% BSA, 12.1 g 100 mM TRIS, 58.44 g 1M NaCl and 10 mL of 1% TWEEN-20.
6. FL.pyk2-HA from sf9 cell lysates (SUGEN, Inc.).
7. 4% DMSO in MilliQue H<sub>2</sub>O.
8. 10 mM ATP in dH<sub>2</sub>O.
9. 1M MnCl<sub>2</sub>.
10. 1M MgCl<sub>2</sub>.
11. 1M Dithiothreitol (DTT).
12. 10X Kinase buffer phosphorylation: mix 5.0 ml 1M Hepes (pH 7.5), 0.2 ml 1M MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 ml 1 M MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 ml 10% Triton X-100 in 2.8 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O. Just prior to use, add 0.1 ml 1M DTT.
13. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates.
14. 500 mM EDTA in dH<sub>2</sub>O.
15. Antibody dilution buffer: for 100 mL, 1 mL 5% BSA/PBS and 1 mL 10% Tween-20 in 88 mL TBS.
16. HRP-conjugated anti-Ptyr PY99), Santa Cruz Biotech Cat. No. SC-7020.
17. ABTS, Moss, Cat. No. ABST-2000.
18. 10% SDS.

Procedure:

1. Coat Corning 96 well ELISA plates with 0.5 µg per well 12CA5 anti-HA antibody in 100 µl PBS. Store overnight at 4°C.
2. Remove unbound HA antibody from wells by inverting plate. Wash plate with dH<sub>2</sub>O. Pat the plate on a paper towel to remove excess liquid.
3. Add 150 µl Blocking Buffer to each well. Incubate, with shaking, for 30 min at room temperature.
4. Wash plate 4x with TBS-T.
5. Dilute lysate in PBS (1.5 µg lysate/100 µl PBS).
6. Add 100 µl of diluted lysate to each well. Shake at room temperature for 1 hr.
7. Wash as in step 4.
8. Add 50 µl of 2X kinase Buffer to ELISA plate containing captured pyk2-HA.
9. Add 25 µL of 400 µM test compound in 4% DMSO to each well. For control wells use 4% DMSO alone.
10. Add 25 µL of 0.5 M EDTA to negative control wells.
11. Add 25 µl of 20 µM ATP to all wells. Incubate, with shaking, for 10 minutes.
12. Stop reaction by adding 25 µl 500 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) to all wells.
13. Wash as in step 4.
14. Add 100 µL HRP conjugated anti-Ptyr diluted 1:6000 in Antibody Dilution Buffer to each well. Incubate, with shaking, for 1 hr. at room temperature.
15. Wash plate 3X with TBST and 1X with PBS.
16. Add 100 µL of ABST solution to each well.
17. If necessary, stop the development reaction by adding 20 µL 10% SDS to each well.

18. Read plate on ELISA reader with test filter at 410 nM and reference filter at 630 nM.

## **FGFR1 BIOASSAY**

[0437] This assay is used to measure the in vitro kinase activity of FGF1-R in an ELISA assay.

### Materials and Reagents:

1. Costar 96-well Elisa plates (Corning Catalog # 3369).
2. Poly(Glu-Tyr) (Sigma Catalog # PO275).
3. PBS (Gibco Catalog # 450-1300EB)
4. 50 mM Hepes Buffer Solution.
5. Blocking Buffer (5% BSA/PBS).
6. Purified GST-FGFR1 (SUGEN, Inc.)
7. Kinase Dilution Buffer.  
Mix 500 µl 1M Hepes (GIBCO), 20 µl 5% BSA/PBS, 10 µl 100mM sodium orthovanadate and 50 µl 5M NaCl.
8. 10mM ATP
9. ATP/MnCl<sub>2</sub> phosphorylation mix: mix 20 µL ATP, 400 µL 1M MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 9.56 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O.
10. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates (Applied Scientific Catalog # AS-72092).
11. 0.5M EDTA.
12. 0.05% TBST  
Add 500 µL TWEEN to 1 liter TBS.
13. Rabbit polyclonal anti-phosphotyrosine serum (SUGEN, Inc.).
14. Goat anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase conjugate (Biosource, Catalog # ALI0404).
15. ABTS Solution.
16. ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution.

Procedure:

1. Coat Costar 96 well ELISA plates with 1  $\mu$ g per well Poly(Glu,Tyr) in 100 $\mu$ l PBS. Store overnight at 4° C.
2. Wash coated plates once with PBS.
3. Add 150  $\mu$ L of 5%BSA/PBS Blocking Buffer to each well. Incubate, with shaking, for 1 hr.room temperature.
4. Wash plate 2x with PBS, then once with 50mM Hepes. Pat plates on a paper towel to remove excess liquid and bubbles.
5. Add 25 $\mu$ L of 0.4 mM test compound in 4% DMSO or 4% DMSO alone (controls) to plate.
6. Dilute purified GST-FGFR1 in Kinase Dilution Buffer (5 ng kinase/50ul KDB/well).
7. Add 50 $\mu$ L of diluted kinase to each well.
8. Start kinase reaction by adding 25 $\mu$ l/well of freshly prepared ATP/Mn<sup>++</sup> (0.4 ml 1M MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 40  $\mu$ L 10 mM ATP, 9.56 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O), freshly prepared).
9. This is a fast kinase reaction and must be stopped with 25 $\mu$ L of 0.5M EDTA in a manner similar to the addition of ATP.
10. Wash plate 4x with fresh TBST.
11. Make up Antibody Dilution Buffer: Per 50 ml:  
Mix 5 ml of 5% BSA, 250  $\mu$ l of 5% milk and 50  $\mu$ l of 100mM sodium vanadate, bring to final volume with 0.05% TBST.
12. Add 100  $\mu$ l per well of anti-phosphotyrosine (1:10000 dilution in ADB). Incubate, with shaking for 1 hr. at room temperature.
13. Wash as in step 10.
14. Add 100  $\mu$ l per well of Biosource Goat anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase conjugate (1:6000 dilution in ADB). Incubate, with shaking for 1 hr. at room temperature.
15. Wash as in step 10 and then with PBS to remove bubbles and excess TWEEN.
16. Add 100  $\mu$ l of ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution to each well.

17. Incubate, with shaking, for 10 to 20 minutes. Remove any bubbles.
18. Read assay on Dynatech MR7000 elisa reader: test filter at 410 nM, reference filtrate 630 nM.

## EGFR BIOASSAY

[0438] This assay is used to the in vitro kinase activity of FGF1-R in an ELISA assay.

### Materials and Reagents:

1. Corning 96-well Elisa plates.
2. SUMO1 monoclonal anti-EGFR antibody (SUGEN, Inc.).
3. PBS
4. TBST Buffer
5. Blocking Buffer: for 100 ml, mix 5.0 g Carnation Instant Non-fat Milk® with 100 ml of PBS.
6. A431 cell lysate (SUGEN, Inc.).
7. TBS Buffer:
8. TBS + 10% DMSO: for 1L, mix 1.514 g TRIS, 2.192 g NaCl and 25 ml DMSO; bring to 1 liter total volume with dH<sub>2</sub>O.
9. ATP (Adenosine-5'-triphosphate, from Equine muscle, Sigma Cat. No. A-5394), 1.0 mM solution in dH<sub>2</sub>O. This reagent should be made up immediately prior to use and kept on ice.
10. 1.0 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>.
11. ATP/MnCl<sub>2</sub> phosphorylation mix: to make 10 ml, mix 300 µl of 1 mM ATP, 500 µl MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 9.2 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O. Prepare just prior to use, keep on ice.
12. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates.
13. EDTA.
14. Rabbit polyclonal anti-phosphotyrosine serum (SUGEN, Inc.).
15. Goat anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase conjugate (Biosource Cat. No. ALI0404).
16. ABTS.

17. 30% Hydrogen peroxide.
18. ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.
19. 0.2 M HCl.

Procedure:

1. Coat Corning 96 well ELISA plates with 0.5 µg SUMO1 in 100 µl PBS per well, store overnight at 4° C.
2. Remove unbound SUMO1 from wells by inverting plate to remove liquid. Wash 1x with dH<sub>2</sub>O. Pat the plate on a paper towel to remove excess liquid.
3. Add 150 µl of Blocking Buffer to each well. Incubate, with shaking, for 30 min. at room temperature.
4. Wash plate 3x with deionized water, then once with TBST. Pat plate on a paper towel to remove excess liquid and bubbles.
5. Dilute lysate in PBS (7 µg lysate/100 µl PBS).
6. Add 100 µl of diluted lysate to each well. Shake at room temperature for 1 hr.
7. Wash plates as in 4, above.
8. Add 120 µl TBS to ELISA plate containing captured EGFR.
9. Dilute test compound 1:10 in TBS, place in well
10. Add 13.5 µl diluted test compound to ELISA plate. To control wells, add 13.5 µl TBS in 10% DMSO.
11. Incubate, with shaking, for 30 minutes at room temperature.
12. Add 15 µl phosphorylation mix to all wells except negative control well. Final well volume should be approximately 150 µl with 3 µM ATP/5 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub> final concentration in each well. Incubate with shaking for 5 minutes.
13. Stop reaction by adding 16.5 µl of EDTA solution while shaking. Shake for additional 1 min.
14. Wash 4x with deionized water, 2x with TBST.
15. Add 100 µl anti-phosphotyrosine (1:3000 dilution in TBST) per well. Incubate, with shaking, for 30-45 min. at room temperature.

16. Wash as in 4, above.
17. Add 100  $\mu$ l Biosource Goat anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase conjugate (1:2000 dilution in TBST) to each well. Incubate with shaking for 30 min. at room temperature.
18. Wash as in 4, above.
19. Add 100  $\mu$ l of ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution to each well.
20. Incubate 5 to 10 minutes with shaking. Remove any bubbles.
21. If necessary, stop reaction by adding 100  $\mu$ l 0.2 M HCl per well.
22. Read assay on Dynatech MR7000 ELISA reader: test filter at 410 nM, reference filter at 630 nM.

### **PDGFR BIOASSAY**

[0439] This assay is used to the in vitro kinase activity of FGF1-R in an ELISA assay.

#### Materials and Reagents:

1. Corning 96-well Elisa plates
2. 28D4C10 monoclonal anti-PDGFR antibody (SUGEN, Inc.).
3. PBS.
4. TBST Buffer.
5. Blocking Buffer (same as for EGFR bioassay).
6. PDGFR- $\beta$  expressing NIH 3T3 cell lysate (SUGEN, Inc.).
7. TBS Buffer.
8. TBS + 10% DMSO.
9. ATP.
10. MnCl<sub>2</sub>.
11. Kinase buffer phosphorylation mix: for 10 ml, mix 250  $\mu$ l 1M TRIS, 200  $\mu$ l 5M NaCl, 100  $\mu$ l 1M MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 50  $\mu$ l 100 mM Triton X-100 in enough dH<sub>2</sub>O to make 10 ml.
12. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates.
13. EDTA.

14. Rabbit polyclonal anti-phosphotyrosine serum (SUGEN, Inc.).
15. Goat anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase conjugate (Biosource Cat. No. ALI0404).
16. ABTS.
17. Hydrogen peroxide, 30% solution.
18. ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.
19. 0.2 M HCl.

**Procedure:**

1. Coat Corning 96 well ELISA plates with 0.5 µg 28D4C10 in 100 µl PBS per well, store overnight at 4° C.
2. Remove unbound 28D4C10 from wells by inverting plate to remove liquid. Wash 1x with dH<sub>2</sub>O. Pat the plate on a paper towel to remove excess liquid.
3. Add 150 µl of Blocking Buffer to each well. Incubate for 30 min. at room temperature with shaking.
4. Wash plate 3x with deionized water, then once with TBST. Pat plate on a paper towel to remove excess liquid and bubbles.
5. Dilute lysate in HNTG (10 µg lysate/100 µl HNTG).
6. Add 100 µl of diluted lysate to each well. Shake at room temperature for 60 min.
7. Wash plates as described in Step 4.
8. Add 80 µl working kinase buffer mix to ELISA plate containing captured PDGFR.
9. Dilute test compound 1:10 in TBS in 96-well polypropylene plates.
10. Add 10 µl diluted test compound to ELISA plate. To control wells, add 10 µl TBS + 10% DMSO. Incubate with shaking for 30 minutes at room temperature.
11. Add 10 µl ATP directly to all wells except negative control well (final well volume should be approximately 100 µl with 20 µM ATP in each well.) Incubate 30 minutes with shaking.

12. Stop reaction by adding 10  $\mu$ l of EDTA solution to each well.
13. Wash 4x with deionized water, twice with TBST.
14. Add 100  $\mu$ l anti-phosphotyrosine (1:3000 dilution in TBST) per well. Incubate with shaking for 30-45 min. at room temperature.
15. Wash as in Step 4.
16. Add 100  $\mu$ l Biosource Goat anti-rabbit IgG peroxidase conjugate (1:2000 dilution in TBST) to each well. Incubate with shaking for 30 min. at room temperature.
17. Wash as in Step 4.
18. Add 100  $\mu$ l of ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution to each well.
19. Incubate 10 to 30 minutes with shaking. Remove any bubbles.
20. If necessary stop reaction with the addition of 100  $\mu$ l 0.2 M HCl per well.
21. Read assay on Dynatech MR7000 ELISA reader with test filter at 410 nM and reference filter at 630 nM.

#### **CELLULAR HER-2 KINASE ASSAY**

[0440] This assay is used to measure HER-2 kinase activity in whole cells in an ELISA format.

##### **Materials and Reagents:**

1. DMEM (GIBCO Catalog #11965-092).
2. Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS, GIBCO Catalog #16000-044), heat inactivated in a water bath for 30 min. at 56° C
3. Trypsin (GIBCO Catalog #25200-056).
4. L-Glutamine (GIBCO Catalog #25030-081)
5. HEPES (GIBCO Catalog #15630-080).
6. Growth Media  
Mix 500 ml DMEM, 55 ml heat inactivated FBS, 10 ml HEPES and 5.5 ml L-Glutamine.
7. Starve Media

Mix 500 ml DMEM, 2.5 ml heat inactivated FBS, 10 ml HEPES and 5.5 ml L-Glutamine.

8. PBS.
9. Flat Bottom 96-well Tissue Culture Micro Titer Plates (Corning Catalog # 25860).
10. 15 cm Tissue Culture Dishes (Corning Catalog #08757148).
11. Corning 96-well ELISA Plates.
12. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates.
13. Costar Transfer Cartridges for the Transtar 96 (Costar Catalog #7610).
14. SUMO 1: monoclonal anti-EGFR antibody (SUGEN, Inc.).
15. TBST Buffer.
16. Blocking Buffer : 5% Carnation Instant Milk® in PBS.
17. EGF Ligand: EGF-201, Shinko American, Japan. Suspend powder in 100 uL of 10mM HCl. Add 100uL 10mM NaOH. Add 800 uL PBS and transfer to an Eppendorf tube, store at -20°C until ready to use.
18. HNTG Lysis Buffer  
For Stock 5X HNTG, mix 23.83 g Hepes, 43.83 g NaCl, 500 ml glycerol and 100 ml Triton X-100 and enough dH<sub>2</sub>O to make 1 L of total solution.  
For 1X HNTG\*, mix 2 ml HNTG, 100  $\mu$ L 0.1M Na<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>, 250  $\mu$ L 0.2M Na<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> and 100  $\mu$ L EDTA.
19. EDTA.
20. Na<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>. To make stock solution, mix 1.84 g Na<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>4</sub> with 90 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O. Adjust pH to 10. Boil in microwave for one minute (solution becomes clear). Cool to room temperature. Adjust pH to 10. Repeat heating/cooling cycle until pH remains at 10.
21. 200 mM Na<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.
22. Rabbit polyclonal antiserum specific for phosphotyrosine (anti-Ptyr antibody, SUGEN, Inc.).
23. Affinity purified antiserum, goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody, peroxidase conjugate (Biosource Cat # ALI0404).

24. ABTS Solution.
25. 30 % Hydrogen peroxide solution.
26. ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.
27. 0.2 M HCl.

Procedure:

1. Coat Corning 96 well ELISA plates with SUMO1 at 1.0 ug per well in PBS, 100 ul final volume/well. Store overnight at 4°C.
2. On day of use, remove coating buffer and wash plate 3 times with dH<sub>2</sub>O and once with TBST buffer. All washes in this assay should be done in this manner, unless otherwise specified.
3. Add 100 ul of Blocking Buffer to each well. Incubate plate, with shaking, for 30 min. at room temperature. Just prior to use, wash plate.
4. Use EGFr/HER-2 chimera/3T3-C7 cell line for this assay.
5. Choose dishes having 80-90 % confluence. Collect cells by trypsinization and centrifuge at 1000 rpm at room temperature for 5 min.
6. Resuspend cells in starve medium and count with trypan blue. Viability above 90% is required. Seed cells in starve medium at a density of 2,500 cells per well, 90 ul per well, in a 96 well microtiter plate. Incubate seeded cells overnight at 37° under 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
7. Start the assay two days after seeding.
8. Test compounds are dissolved in 4% DMSO. Samples are then further diluted directly on plates with starve-DMEM. Typically, this dilution will be 1:10 or greater. All wells are then transferred to the cell plate at a further 1:10 dilution (10µl sample and media into 90 µl of starve media. The final DMSO concentration should be 1% or lower. A standard serial dilution may also be used.
9. Incubate under 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C for 2 hours.

10. Prepare EGF ligand by diluting stock EGF (16.5 uM) in warm DMEM to 150 nM.
11. Prepare fresh HNTG\* sufficient for 100 ul per well; place on ice.
12. After 2 hour incubation with test compound, add prepared EGF ligand to cells, 50 ul per well, for a final concentration of 50 nM. Positive control wells receive the same amount of EGF. Negative controls do not receive EGF. Incubate at 37° C for 10 min.
13. Remove test compound, EGF, and DMEM. Wash cells once with PBS.
14. Transfer HNTG\* to cells, 100 ul per well. Place on ice for 5 minutes. Meanwhile, remove blocking buffer from ELISA plate and wash.
15. Scrape cells from plate with a micropipettor and homogenize cell material by repeatedly aspirating and dispensing the HNTG\* lysis buffer. Transfer lysate to a coated, blocked, washed ELISA plate. Or, use a Costar transfer cartridge to transfer lysate to the plate.
16. Incubate, with shaking, at room temperature for 1 hr.
17. Remove lysate, wash. Transfer freshly diluted anti-Ptyr antibody (1:3000 in TBST) to ELISA plate, 100 ul per well.
18. Incubate, with shaking, at room temperature, for 30 min.
19. Remove anti-Ptyr antibody, wash. Transfer freshly diluted BIOSOURCE antibody to ELISA plate(1:8000 in TBST, 100 ul per well).
20. Incubate, with shaking, at room temperature for 30 min.
21. Remove BIOSOURCE antibody, wash. Transfer freshly prepared ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution to ELISA plate, 100 ul per well.
22. Incubate, with shaking, for 5-10 minutes. Remove any bubbles.
23. Stop reaction with the addition of 100ul of 0.2M HCl per well.
24. Read assay on Dynatech MR7000 ELISA reader with test filter set at 410 nM and reference filter at 630 nM.

#### **CDK2/CYCLIN A ASSAY**

[0441] This assay is used to measure the in vitro serine/threonine kinase activity of human cdk2/cyclin A in a Scintillation Proximity Assay (SPA).

Materials and Reagents.

1. Wallac 96-well polyethylene terephthalate (flexi) plates (Wallac Catalog # 1450-401).
2. Amersham Redivue [ $\gamma^{33}\text{P}$ ] ATP (Amersham catalog #AH 9968).
3. Amersham streptavidin coated polyvinyltoluene SPA beads (Amersham catalog #RPNQ0007). The beads should be reconstituted in PBS without magnesium or calcium, at 20 mg/ml.
4. Activated cdk2/cyclin A enzyme complex purified from Sf9 cells (SUGEN, Inc.).
5. Biotinylated peptide substrate (Debtide). Peptide biotin-X-PKTPKKAKKL is dissolved in dH<sub>2</sub>O at a concentration of 5 mg/ml.
6. Peptide/ATP Mixture: for 10 ml, mix 9.979 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O, 0.00125 ml "cold" ATP, 0.010 ml Debtide and 0.010 ml  $\gamma^{33}\text{P}$  ATP. The ultimate concentration per well will be 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$  "cold" ATP, 0.1  $\mu\text{g}$  Debtide and 0.2  $\mu\text{Ci}$   $\gamma^{33}\text{P}$  ATP.
7. Kinase buffer: for 10 ml, mix 8.85 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O, 0.625 ml TRIS(pH 7.4), 0.25 ml 1M MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.25 ml 10% NP40 and 0.025 ml 1M DTT, added fresh just prior to use.
8. 10 mM ATP in dH<sub>2</sub>O.
9. 1M Tris, pH adjusted to 7.4 with HCl.
10. 1M MgCl<sub>2</sub>.
11. 1M DTT.
12. PBS (Gibco Catalog # 14190-144).
13. 0.5M EDTA.
14. Stop solution: For 10 ml, mix 9.25 ml PBS, 0.005 ml 100 mM ATP, 0.1 ml 0.5 M EDTA, 0.1 ml 10% Triton X-100 and 1.25 ml of 20 mg/ml SPA beads.

Procedure:

1. Prepare solutions of test compounds at 5x the desired final concentration in 5% DMSO. Add 10  $\mu$ l to each well. For negative controls, use 10  $\mu$ l 5% DMSO alone in wells.
2. Dilute 5  $\mu$ l of cdk2/cyclin A solution with 2.1 ml 2x kinase buffer.
3. Add 20  $\mu$ l enzyme to each well.
4. Add 10  $\mu$ L of 0.5 M EDTA to the negative control wells.
5. To start kinase reaction, add 20  $\mu$ L of peptide/ATP mixture to each well. Incubate for 1 hr. without shaking.
6. Add 200  $\mu$ l stop solution to each well.
7. Hold at least 10 min.
8. Spin plate at approx. 2300 rpm for 3-5 min.
9. Count plate using Trilux or similar reader.

### **MET TRANSPHOSPHORYLATION ASSAY**

[0442] This assay is used to measure phosphotyrosine levels on a poly(glutamic acid:tyrosine (4:1)) substrate as a means for identifying agonists/antagonists of met transphosphorylation of the substrate.

#### **Materials and Reagents:**

1. Corning 96-well Elisa plates, Corning Catalog # 25805-96.
2. Poly(glu, tyr) 4:1, Sigma, Cat. No; P 0275.
3. PBS, Gibco Catalog # 450-1300EB
4. 50 mM HEPES
5. Blocking Buffer: Dissolve 25 g Bovine Serum Albumin, Sigma Cat. No A-7888, in 500 ml PBS, filter through a 4  $\mu$ m filter.
6. Purified GST fusion protein containing the Met kinase domain, Sugen, Inc.
7. TBST Buffer.
8. 10% aqueous (MilliQue H<sub>2</sub>O) DMSO.
9. 10 mM aqueous (dH<sub>2</sub>O) Adenosine-5'-triphosphate, Sigma Cat. No. A-5394.

10. 2X Kinase Dilution Buffer: for 100 mL, mix 10 mL 1M HEPES at pH 7.5 with 0.4 mL 5% BSA/PBS, 0.2 mL 0.1 M sodium orthovanadate and 1 mL 5M sodium chloride in 88.4 mL dH<sub>2</sub>O.
11. 4X ATP Reaction Mixture: for 10 mL, mix 0.4 mL 1 M manganese chloride and 0.02 mL 0.1 M ATP in 9.56 mL dH<sub>2</sub>O.
12. 4X Negative Controls Mixture: for 10 mL, mix 0.4 mL 1 M manganese chloride in 9.6 mL dH<sub>2</sub>O.
13. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates, Applied Scientific Catalog # S-72092
14. 500 mM EDTA.
15. Antibody Dilution Buffer: for 100 mL, mix 10 mL 5% BSA/PBS, 0.5 mL 5% Carnation Instant Milk® in PBS and 0.1 mL 0.1 M sodium orthovanadate in 88.4 mL TBST.
16. Rabbit polyclonal antophosphotyrosine antibody, Sugen, Inc.
17. Goat anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase conjugated antibody, Biosource, Inc.
18. ABTS Solution: for 1 L, mix 19.21 g citric acid, 35.49 g Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> and 500 mg ABTS with sufficient dH<sub>2</sub>O to make 1 L.
19. ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: mix 15 mL ABST solution with 2 $\mu$ L H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> five minutes before use.
20. 0.2 M HCl

Procedure:

1. Coat ELISA plates with 2  $\mu$ g Poly(Glu-Tyr) in 100  $\mu$ L PBS, store overnight at 4 ° C.
2. Block plate with 150  $\mu$ L of 5% BSA / PBS for 60 min.
3. Wash plate twice with PBS, once with 50 mM Hepes buffer pH 7.4.
4. Add 50  $\mu$ L of the diluted kinase to all wells. (Purified kinase is diluted with Kinase Dilution Buffer. Final concentration should be 10 ng/well.)
5. Add 25  $\mu$ L of the test compound (in 4% DMSO) or DMSO alone (4% in dH<sub>2</sub>O) for controls to plate.
6. Incubate the kinase/compound mixture for 15 minutes.

7. Add 25  $\mu$ L of 40 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub> to the negative control wells.
8. Add 25  $\mu$ L ATP/ MnCl<sub>2</sub> mixture to the all other wells (except the negative controls). Incubate for 5 min.
9. Add 25  $\mu$ L 500 mM EDTA to stop reaction.
10. Wash plate 3x with TBST.
11. Add 100  $\mu$ L rabbit polyclonal anti-Ptyr diluted 1:10,000 in Antibody Dilution Buffer to each well. Incubate, with shaking, at room temperature for one hour.
12. Wash plate 3x with TBST.
13. Dilute Biosource HRP conjugated anti-rabbit antibody 1: 6,000 in Antibody Dilution buffer. Add 100  $\mu$ L per well and incubate at room temperature, with shaking, for one hour.
14. Wash plate 1X with PBS.
15. Add 100  $\mu$ l of ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution to each well.
16. If necessary, stop the development reaction with the addition of 100  $\mu$ l of 0.2M HCl per well.
17. Read plate on Dynatech MR7000 elisa reader with the test filter at 410 nM and the reference filter at 630 nM.

### **IGF-1 TRANSPHOSPHORYLATION ASSAY**

[0443] This assay is used to measure the phosphotyrosine level in poly(glutamic acid:tyrosine)(4:1) for the identification of agonists/antagonists of gst-IGF-1 transphosphorylation of a substrate.

#### **Materials and Reagents:**

1. Corning 96-well Elisa plates.
2. Poly (Glu-tyr) (4:1), Sigma Cat. No. P 0275.
3. PBS, Gibco Catalog # 450-1300EB.
4. 50 mM HEPES
5. TBB Blocking Buffer: for 1 L, mix 100 g BSA, 12.1 gTRIS (pH 7.5), 58.44 g sodium chloride and 10 mL 1%TWEEN-20.

6. Purified GST fusion protein containing the IGF-1 kinase domain (Sugen, Inc.)
7. TBST Buffer: for 1 L, mix 6.057 g Tris, 8.766 g sodium chloride and 0.5 ml TWEEN-20 with enough dH<sub>2</sub>O to make 1 liter.
8. 4% DMSO in Milli-Q H<sub>2</sub>O.
9. 10 mM ATP in dH<sub>2</sub>O.
10. 2X Kinase Dilution Buffer: for 100 mL, mix 10 mL 1 M HEPES (pH 7.5), 0.4 mL 5% BSA in dH<sub>2</sub>O, 0.2 mL 0.1 M sodium orthovanadate and 1 mL 5 M sodium chloride with enough dH<sub>2</sub>O to make 100 mL.
11. 4X ATP Reaction Mixture: for 10 mL, mix 0.4 mL 1 M MnCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.008 mL 0.01 M ATP and 9.56 mL dH<sub>2</sub>O.
12. 4X Negative Controls Mixture: mix 0.4 mL 1 M manganese chloride in 9.60 mL dH<sub>2</sub>O.
13. NUNC 96-well V bottom polypropylene plates.
14. 500 mM EDTA in dH<sub>2</sub>O.
15. Antibody Dilution Buffer: for 100 mL, mix 10 mL 5% BSA in PBS, 0.5 mL 5% Carnation Instant Non-fat Milk® in PBS and 0.1 mL 0.1 M sodium orthovanadate in 88.4 mL TBST.
16. Rabbit Polyclonal antiphosphotyrosine antibody, Sugen, Inc.
17. Goat anti-rabbit HRP conjugated antibody, Biosource.
18. ABTS Solution.
20. ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: mix 15 mL ABTS with 2 µL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 5 minutes before using.
21. 0.2 M HCl in dH<sub>2</sub>O.

Procedure:

1. Coat ELISA plate with 2.0 µg / well Poly(Glu, Tyr) 4:1 (Sigma P0275) in 100 µl PBS. Store plate overnight at 4° C.
2. Wash plate once with PBS.
3. Add 100 µl of TBB Blocking Buffer to each well. Incubate plate for 1 hour with shaking at room temperature.

4. Wash plate once with PBS, then twice with 50 mM Hepes buffer pH 7.5.
5. Add 25  $\mu$ L of test compound in 4% DMSO (obtained by diluting a stock solution of 10 mM test compound in 100% DMSO with dH<sub>2</sub>O) to plate.
6. Add 10.0 ng of gst-IGF-1 kinase in 50  $\mu$ l Kinase Dilution Buffer) to all wells.
7. Start kinase reaction by adding 25 $\mu$ l 4X ATP Reaction Mixture to all test wells and positive control wells. Add 25 $\mu$ l 4X Negative Controls Mixture to all negative control wells. Incubates for 10 minutes with shaking at room temperature.
8. Add 25 $\mu$ l 0.5M EDTA (pH 8.0) to all wells.
9. Wash plate 4x with TBST Buffer.
10. Add rabbit polyclonal anti-phosphotyrosine antisera at a dilution of 1:10,000 in 100 $\mu$ l Antibody Dilution Buffer to all wells. Incubate, with shaking, at room temperature for 1 hour.
11. Wash plate as in step 9.
12. Add 100  $\mu$ L Biosource anti-rabbit HRP at a dilution of 1:10,000 in Antibody dilution buffer to all wells. Incubate, with shaking, at room temperature for 1 hour.
13. Wash plate as in step 9, follow with one wash with PBS to reduce bubbles and excess Tween-20.
14. Develop by adding 100 $\mu$ l/well ABTS/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to each well.
15. After about 5 minutes, read on ELISA reader with test filter at 410 nm and referenced filter at 630 nm.

## **BRDU INCORPORATION ASSAYS**

[0444] The following assays use cells engineered to express a selected receptor and then evaluate the effect of a compound of interest on the activity of ligand-induced DNA synthesis by determining BrdU incorporation into the DNA.

[0445] The following materials, reagents and procedure are general to each of the following BrdU incorporation assays. Variances in specific assays are noted.

Materials and Reagents:

1. The appropriate ligand.
2. The appropriate engineered cells.
3. BrdU Labeling Reagent: 10 mM, in PBS (pH 7.4)(Boehringer Mannheim, Germany).
4. FixDenat: fixation solution (ready to use)(Boehringer Mannheim, Germany).
5. Anti-BrdU-POD: mouse monoclonal antibody conjugated with peroxidase (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany).
6. TMB Substrate Solution: tetramethylbenzidine (TMB, Boehringer Mannheim, Germany).
7. PBS Washing Solution : 1X PBS, pH 7.4.
8. Albumin, Bovine (BSA), fraction V powder (Sigma Chemical Co., USA).

General Procedure:

1. Cells are seeded at 8000 cells/well in 10% CS, 2 mM Gln in DMEM, in a 96 well plate. Cells are incubated overnight at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
2. After 24 hours, the cells are washed with PBS, and then are serum-starved in serum free medium (0% CS DMEM with 0.1% BSA) for 24 hours.
3. On day 3, the appropriate ligand and the test compound are added to the cells simultaneously. The negative control wells receive serum free DMEM with 0.1% BSA only; the positive control cells receive the ligand but no test compound. Test compounds are prepared in serum free DMEM with ligand in a 96 well plate, and serially diluted for 7 test concentrations.
4. After 18 hours of ligand activation, diluted BrdU labeling reagent (1:100 in DMEM, 0.1% BSA) is added and the cells are incubated with BrdU (final concentration=10 µM) for 1.5 hours.

5. After incubation with labeling reagent, the medium is removed by decanting and tapping the inverted plate on a paper towel. FixDenat solution is added (50  $\mu$ l/well) and the plates are incubated at room temperature for 45 minutes on a plate shaker.
6. The FixDenat solution is thoroughly removed by decanting and tapping the inverted plate on a paper towel. Milk is added (5% dehydrated milk in PBS, 200  $\mu$ l/well) as a blocking solution and the plate is incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature on a plate shaker.
7. The blocking solution is removed by decanting and the wells are washed once with PBS. Anti-BrdU-POD solution (1:200 dilution in PBS, 1% BSA) is added (50  $\mu$ l/well) and the plate is incubated for 90 minutes at room temperature on a plate shaker.
8. The antibody conjugate is thoroughly removed by decanting and rinsing the wells 5 times with PBS, and the plate is dried by inverting and tapping on a paper towel.
9. TMB substrate solution is added (100  $\mu$ l/well) and incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature on a plate shaker until color development is sufficient for photometric detection.
10. The absorbance of the samples are measured at 410 nm (in "dual wavelength" mode with a filter reading at 490 nm, as a reference wavelength) on a Dynatech ELISA plate reader.

#### **EGF-Induced BrdU Incorporation Assay**

##### **Materials and Reagents:**

1. Mouse EGF, 201 (Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan).
2. 3T3/EGFRc7.

#### **EGF-Induced Her-2-driven BrdU Incorporation Assay**

##### **Materials and Reagents:**

1. Mouse EGF, 201 (Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan).

2. 3T3/EGFr/Her2/EGFr (EGFr with a Her-2 kinase domain).

**EGF-Induced Her-4-driven BrdU Incorporation Assay**

Materials and Reagents:

1. Mouse EGF, 201 (Toyobo Co., Ltd., Japan).
2. 3T3/EGFr/Her4/EGFr (EGFr with a Her-4 kinase domain).

**PDGF-Induced BrdU Incorporation Assay**

Materials and Reagents:

1. Human PDGF B/B (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany).
2. 3T3/EGFRc7.

**FGF-Induced BrdU Incorporation Assay**

Materials and Reagents:

1. Human FGF2/bFGF (Gibco BRL, USA).
2. 3T3c7/EGFr

**IGF1-Induced BrdU Incorporation Assay**

Materials and Reagents:

1. Human, recombinant (G511, Promega Corp., USA)
2. 3T3/IGF1r.

**Insulin-Induced BrdU Incorporation Assay**

Materials and Reagents:

1. Insulin, crystalline, bovine, Zinc (13007, Gibco BRL, USA).
2. 3T3/H25.

**HGF-Induced BrdU Incorporation Assay**

Materials and Reagents:

1. Recombinant human HGF (Cat. No. 249-HG, R&D Systems, Inc. USA).
2. BxPC-3 cells (ATCC CRL-1687).

Procedure:

1. Cells are seeded at 9000 cells/well in RPMI 10% FBS in a 96 well plate. Cells are incubated overnight at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
2. After 24 hours, the cells are washed with PBS, and then are serum starved in 100 µl serum-free medium (RPMI with 0.1% BSA) for 24 hours.
3. On day 3, 25 µl containing ligand (prepared at 1 µg/ml in RPMI with 0.1% BSA; final HGF conc. is 200 ng/ml) and test compounds are added to the cells. The negative control wells receive 25 µl serum-free RPMI with 0.1% BSA only; the positive control cells receive the ligand (HGF) but no test compound. Test compounds are prepared at 5 times their final concentration in serum-free RPMI with ligand in a 96 well plate, and serially diluted to give 7 test concentrations. Typically, the highest final concentration of test compound is 100 µM, and 1:3 dilutions are used (i.e. final test compound concentration range is 0.137-100 µM).
4. After 18 hours of ligand activation, 12.5 µl of diluted BrdU labeling reagent (1:100 in RPMI, 0.1% BSA) is added to each well and the cells are incubated with BrdU (final concentration is 10 µM) for 1 hour.
5. Same as General Procedure.
6. Same as General Procedure.
7. The blocking solution is removed by decanting and the wells are washed once with PBS. Anti-BrdU-POD solution (1:100 dilution in

PBS, 1% BSA) is added (100  $\mu$ l/well) and the plate is incubated for 90 minutes at room temperature on a plate shaker.

8. Same as General Procedure.
9. Same as General Procedure.
10. Same as General Procedure.

### **HUV-EC-C Assay**

[0446] This assay is used to measure a compound's activity against PDGF-R, FGF-R, VEGF, aFGF or Flk-1/KDR, all of which are naturally expressed by HUV-EC cells.

#### **DAY 0**

[447] 1. Wash and trypsinize HUV-EC-C cells (human umbilical vein endothelial cells, (American Type Culture Collection, catalogue no. 1730 CRL). Wash with Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (D-PBS, obtained from Gibco BRL, catalogue no. 14190-029) 2 times at about 1 ml/10 cm<sup>2</sup> of tissue culture flask. Trypsinize with 0.05% trypsin-EDTA in non-enzymatic cell dissociation solution (Sigma Chemical Company, catalogue no. C-1544). The 0.05% trypsin is made by diluting 0.25% trypsin/1 mM EDTA (Gibco, catalogue no. 25200-049) in the cell dissociation solution. Trypsinize with about 1 ml/25-30 cm<sup>2</sup> of tissue culture flask for about 5 minutes at 37°C. After cells have detached from the flask, add an equal volume of assay medium and transfer to a 50 ml sterile centrifuge tube (Fisher Scientific, catalogue no. 05-539-6).

[0448] 2. Wash the cells with about 35 ml assay medium in the 50 ml sterile centrifuge tube by adding the assay medium, centrifuge for 10 minutes at approximately 200x g, aspirate the supernatant, and resuspend with 35 ml D-PBS. Repeat the wash two more times with D-PBS, resuspend the cells in about 1 ml assay medium/15 cm<sup>2</sup> of tissue culture flask. Assay medium consists of F12K medium (Gibco BRL, catalogue no. 21127-014) and 0.5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum.

Count the cells with a Coulter Counter® (Coulter Electronics, Inc.) and add assay medium to the cells to obtain a concentration of  $0.8\text{-}1.0 \times 10^5$  cells/ml.

[0449] 3. Add cells to 96-well flat-bottom plates at  $100 \mu\text{l}/\text{well}$  or  $0.8\text{-}1.0 \times 10^4$  cells/well, incubate  $\sim 24\text{h}$  at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ .

**DAY 1**

[0450] 1. Make up two-fold test compound titrations in separate 96-well plates, generally  $50 \mu\text{M}$  on down to  $0 \mu\text{M}$ . Use the same assay medium as mentioned in day 0, step 2 above. Titrations are made by adding  $90 \mu\text{l}/\text{well}$  of test compound at  $200 \mu\text{M}$  (4X the final well concentration) to the top well of a particular plate column. Since the stock test compound is usually 20 mM in DMSO, the  $200 \mu\text{M}$  drug concentration contains 2% DMSO.

[0451] A diluent made up to 2% DMSO in assay medium (F12K + 0.5% fetal bovine serum) is used as diluent for the test compound titrations in order to dilute the test compound but keep the DMSO concentration constant. Add this diluent to the remaining wells in the column at  $60 \mu\text{l}/\text{well}$ . Take  $60 \mu\text{l}$  from the  $120 \mu\text{l}$  of  $200 \mu\text{M}$  test compound dilution in the top well of the column and mix with the  $60 \mu\text{l}$  in the second well of the column. Take  $60 \mu\text{l}$  from this well and mix with the  $60 \mu\text{l}$  in the third well of the column, and so on until two-fold titrations are completed. When the next-to-the-last well is mixed, take  $60 \mu\text{l}$  of the  $120 \mu\text{l}$  in this well and discard it. Leave the last well with  $60 \mu\text{l}$  of DMSO/media diluent as a non-test compound-containing control. Make 9 columns of titrated test compound, enough for triplicate wells each for: (1) VEGF (obtained from Pepro Tech Inc., catalogue no. 100-200, (2) endothelial cell growth factor (ECGF) (also known as acidic fibroblast growth factor, or aFGF) (obtained from Boehringer Mannheim Biochemica, catalogue no. 1439 600), or, (3) human PDGF B/B (1276-956, Boehringer Mannheim, Germany) and assay media control. ECGF comes as a preparation with sodium heparin.

[0452] 2. Transfer  $50 \mu\text{l}/\text{well}$  of the test compound dilutions to the 96-well assay plates containing the  $0.8\text{-}1.0 \times 10^4$  cells/ $100 \mu\text{l}/\text{well}$  of the HUV-EC-C cells from day 0 and incubate  $\sim 2$  h at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ , 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ .

[0453] 3. In triplicate, add 50 µl/well of 80 µg/ml VEGF, 20 ng/ml ECGF, or media control to each test compound condition. As with the test compounds, the growth factor concentrations are 4X the desired final concentration. Use the assay media from day 0 step 2 to make the concentrations of growth factors. Incubate approximately 24 hours at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Each well will have 50 µl test compound dilution, 50 µl growth factor or media, and 100 µl cells, which calculates to 200 µl/well total. Thus the 4X concentrations of test compound and growth factors become 1X once everything has been added to the wells.

**DAY 2**

[0454] 1. Add <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine (Amersham, catalogue no. TRK-686) at 1 µCi/well (10 µl/well of 100 µCi/ml solution made up in RPMI media + 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum) and incubate ~24 h at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. RPMI is obtained from Gibco BRL, catalogue no. 11875-051.

**DAY 3**

[0456] 1. Freeze plates overnight at -20°C.

**DAY 4**

[0457] Thaw plates and harvest with a 96-well plate harvester (Tomtec Harvester 96<sup>®</sup>) onto filter mats (Wallac, catalogue no. 1205-401), read counts on a Wallac Betaplate<sup>TM</sup> liquid scintillation counter.

[0458] Bioassays which have been or can be used to evaluate compounds are described in detail below. Compounds 1-9 were tested and found active in flkGST, FGFR1 and PDGF assays.

**In Vivo Animal Models**

**XENOGRAFT ANIMAL MODELS**

[0459] The ability of human tumors to grow as xenografts in athymic mice (e.g., Balb/c, nu/nu) provides a useful in vivo model for studying the biological response to therapies for human tumors. Since the first successful xenotransplantation of human tumors into athymic mice, (Rygaard and Povlsen, 1969, Acta Pathol.

Microbial. Scand. 77:758-760), many different human tumor cell lines (e.g., mammary, lung, genitourinary, gastro-intestinal, head and neck, glioblastoma, bone, and malignant melanomas) have been transplanted and successfully grown in nude mice. The following assays may be used to determine the level of activity, specificity and effect of the different compounds of the present invention. Three general types of assays are useful for evaluating compounds: cellular/catalytic, cellular/biological and in vivo. The object of the cellular/catalytic assays is to determine the effect of a compound on the ability of a TK to phosphorylate tyrosines on a known substrate in a cell. The object of the cellular/biological assays is to determine the effect of a compound on the biological response stimulated by a TK in a cell. The object of the in vivo assays is to determine the effect of a compound in an animal model of a particular disorder such as cancer.

[0460] Suitable cell lines for subcutaneous xenograft experiments include C6 cells (glioma, ATCC # CCL 107), A375 cells (melanoma, ATCC # CRL 1619), A431 cells (epidermoid carcinoma, ATCC # CRL 1555), Calu 6 cells (lung, ATCC # HTB 56), PC3 cells (prostate, ATCC # CRL 1435), SKOV3TP5 cells and NIH 3T3 fibroblasts genetically engineered to overexpress EGFR, PDGFR, IGF-1R or any other test kinase. The following protocol can be used to perform xenograft experiments:

[0461] Female athymic mice (BALB/c, nu/nu) are obtained from Simonsen Laboratories (Gilroy, CA). All animals are maintained under clean-room conditions in Micro-isolator cages with Alpha-dri bedding. They receive sterile rodent chow and water ad libitum.

[0462] Cell lines are grown in appropriate medium (for example, MEM, DMEM, Ham's F10, or Ham's F12 plus 5% - 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 2 mM glutamine (GLN)). All cell culture media, glutamine, and fetal bovine serum are purchased from Gibco Life Technologies (Grand Island, NY) unless otherwise specified. All cells are grown in a humid atmosphere of 90-95% air and 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub>

at 37°C. All cell lines are routinely subcultured twice a week and are negative for mycoplasma as determined by the Mycotect method (Gibco).

[0463] Cells are harvested at or near confluence with 0.05% Trypsin-EDTA and pelleted at 450 x g for 10 min. Pellets are resuspended in sterile PBS or media (without FBS) to a particular concentration and the cells are implanted into the hindflank of the mice (8 - 10 mice per group, 2 - 10 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells/animal). Tumor growth is measured over 3 to 6 weeks using venier calipers. Tumor volumes are calculated as a product of length x width x height unless otherwise indicated. P values are calculated using the Students t-test. Test compounds in 50 - 100 µL excipient (DMSO, or VPD:D5W) can be delivered by IP injection at different concentrations generally starting at day one after implantation.

#### TUMOR INVASION MODEL

[0464] The following tumor invasion model has been developed and may be used for the evaluation of therapeutic value and efficacy of the compounds identified to selectively inhibit KDR/FLK-1 receptor.

#### Procedure

[0465] 8 week old nude mice (female) (Simonsen, Inc.) are used as experimental animals. Implantation of tumor cells can be performed in a laminar flow hood. For anesthesia, Xylazine/Ketamine Cocktail (100 mg/kg ketamine and 5 mg/kg Xylazine) are administered intraperitoneally. A midline incision is done to expose the abdominal cavity (approximately 1.5 cm in length) to inject 10<sup>7</sup> tumor cells in a volume of 100 µl medium. The cells are injected either into the duodenal lobe of the pancreas or under the serosa of the colon. The peritoneum and muscles are closed with a 6-0 silk continuous suture and the skin is closed by using wound clips. Animals are observed daily.

### Analysis

[0466] After 2-6 weeks, depending on gross observations of the animals, the mice are sacrificed, and the local tumor metastases to various organs (lung, liver, brain, stomach, spleen, heart, muscle) are excised and analyzed (measurement of tumor size, grade of invasion, immunochemistry, *in situ* hybridization determination, etc.).

### C-KIT ASSAY

[0467] This assay is used to detect the level of c-kit tyrosine phosphorylation.

[0468] MO7E (human acute myeloid leukemia) cells are serum starved overnight in 0.1% serum. Cells are pre-treated with the compound (concurrent with serum starvation), prior to ligand stimulation. Cells are stimulated with 250 ng/ml rh-SCF for 15 minutes. Following stimulation, cells were lysed and immunoprecipitated with an anti-c-kit antibody. Phosphotyrosine and protein levels were determined by Western blotting.

### MTT Proliferation Assay

[0469] MO7E cells are serum starved and pre-treated with compound as described for the phosphorylation experiments. Cells are plated @  $4 \times 10^5$  cells/well in a 96 well dish, in 100  $\mu$ l RPMI + 10% serum. rh-SCF (100 ng/mL) is added and the plate is incubated for 48 hours. After 48 hours, 10  $\mu$ l of 5 mg/ml MTT [3-(4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2, 5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide] is added and allowed to incubate for 4 hours. Acid isopropanol (100  $\mu$ l of 0.04N HCl in isopropanol) is added and the optical density was measured at a wavelength of 550 nm.

### Apoptosis assay

[0470] MO7E cells are incubated +/- SCF and +/- compound in 10% FBS with rh-GM-CSF(10ng/mL) and rh-IL-3 (10ng/mL). Samples are assayed at 24 and 48 hours. To measure activated caspase-3, samples are washed with PBS and

permeabilized with ice-cold 70% ethanol. The cells are then stained with PE-conjugated polyclonal rabbit anti-active caspase-3 and analyzed by FACS. To measure cleaved PARP, samples are lysed and analyzed by western blotting with an anti-PARP antibody.

### **Additional assays**

[0471] Additional assays which may be used to evaluate the compounds of this invention include, without limitation, a bio-flk-1 assay, an EGF receptor-HER2 chimeric receptor assay in whole cells, a bio-src assay, a bio-lck assay and an assay measuring the phosphorylation function of raf. The protocols for each of these assays may be found in U. S. Application Ser. No. 09/099,842, which is incorporated by reference, including any drawings, herein.

### **Measurement of Cell Toxicity**

[0472] Therapeutic compounds should be more potent in inhibiting receptor tyrosine kinase activity than in exerting a cytotoxic effect. A measure of the effectiveness and cell toxicity of a compound can be obtained by determining the therapeutic index, i.e.,  $IC_{50}/LD_{50}$ .  $IC_{50}$ , the dose required to achieve 50% inhibition, can be measured using standard techniques such as those described herein.  $LD_{50}$ , the dosage which results in 50% toxicity, can also be measured by standard techniques as well (Mossman, 1983, *J. Immunol. Methods*, 65:55-63), by measuring the amount of LDH released (Korzeniewski and Callewaert, 1983, *J. Immunol. Methods*, 64:313, Decker and Lohmann-Matthes, 1988, *J. Immunol. Methods*, 115:61), or by measuring the lethal dose in animal models. Compounds with a large therapeutic index are preferred. The therapeutic index should be greater than 2, preferably at least 10, more preferably at least 50.

[0473] One skilled in the art would also readily appreciate that the present invention is well adapted to carry out the objects and obtain the ends and advantages mentioned, as well as those inherent herein. The molecular complexes and the methods, procedures, treatments, molecules, specific compounds described herein are

presently representative of preferred embodiments, are exemplary, and are not intended as limitations on the scope of the invention. Changes therein and other uses will occur to those skilled in the art which are encompassed within the spirit of the invention are defined by the scope of the claims.

[0474] It will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art that varying substitutions and modifications may be made to the invention disclosed herein without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

[0475] All patents and publications mentioned in the specification are indicative of the levels of those skilled in the art to which the invention pertains. All patents and publications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

[0476] The invention illustratively described herein suitably may be practiced in the absence of any element or elements, limitation or limitations which is not specifically disclosed herein. Thus, for example, in each instance herein any of the terms "comprising", "consisting essentially of" and "consisting of" may be replaced with either of the other two terms. The terms and expressions which have been employed are used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention that in the use of such terms and expressions of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, but it is recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed. Thus, it should be understood that although the present invention has been specifically disclosed by preferred embodiments and optional features, modification and variation of the concepts herein disclosed may be resorted to by those skilled in the art, and that such modifications and variations are considered to be within the scope of this invention as defined by the appended claims.

[0477] In addition, where features or aspects of the invention are described in terms of Markush groups, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is also thereby described in terms of any individual member or subgroup of members of

the Markush group. For example, if X is described as selected from the group consisting of bromine, chlorine, and iodine, claims for X being bromine and claims for X being bromine and chlorine are fully described.

[0478] Other embodiments are within the following claims.